

The Enterprise.

VOL. 8.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

NO. 35.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.	
6:02 A. M. Daily.	
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
9:39 P. M. Daily.	
12:38 P. M. Daily.	
4:53 P. M. Daily.	
5:54 P. M. Daily.	
6:56 P. M. Daily.	
9:11 P. M. Daily.	
SOUTH.	
6:45 A. M. Daily.	
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.	
12:10 P. M. Daily.	
2:33 P. M. Daily.	
6:03 P. M. Daily.	
8:33 A. M. Daily.	

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:30 to 10:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

From the North.	A. M.	P. M.
San Francisco.	6:45	12:10
San Jose.	7:33	12:38
San Mateo.	8:33	1:11

MAIL CLOSURES.

North.	A. M.	P. M.
San Francisco.	9:16	12:30
San Jose.	10:04	1:18
San Mateo.	11:04	1:38

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

Congregational Sunday School every Sunday 3 p. m. at Butchers' Hall. Old and young are alike cordially invited and will be made welcome.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDICIAL SUPERIOR COURT	
Hon. G. H. Buck.	Redwood City
TREASURER	
P. P. Chamberlain.	Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR	
F. M. Granger.	Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY	
J. J. Bullock.	Redwood City
ASSASSOR	
O. D. Hayward.	Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK	
H. W. Schaberg.	Redwood City
COUNTY RECORDER	
John F. Johnston.	Redwood City
SHERIFF	
J. H. Mansfield.	Redwood City
AUDITOR	
Geo. Barker.	Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS	
Miss Etta M. Tilton.	Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR	
Jas. Crowe.	Redwood City
SURVEYOR	
T. B. Gilbert.	Redwood City

CHINESE REFORMER MURDERED.

Government Officials Hired Men to Kill Leader of Late Uprising.

Hongkong.—Evidence was given in the trial of the murderers of the reform leader, Yung Kue Wan, proving that the Chinese Government hired assassins to murder the reformer, who had been connected with the Waichou rising of 1900, and was proscribed in consequence. A reward of \$20,000 and official rank was offered by the Viceroy of Canton and Governor of Kwangtung for the capture or assassination of the reformer, who was shot down in Hongkong.

It was shown that Li Ka Chuk, Mandarin of Canton, organized the murder and, with Yung Ching Kai, commander of the Chinese war ship Kin Yui, came to Hongkong to supervise the crime. Four men committed the deed, and returned to Hongkong, where the four, who were formerly coolies, were paid the reward and made mandarins. Hongkong papers call on the British Government to take the necessary diplomatic action at Peking which the circumstances warrant.

Ten Persons Burned to Death.

Vienna.—It is reported that ten persons were burned in a fire that destroyed the greater part of the village of Moenich Kirchen, Lower Austria.

Four Years for Forgery.

Santa Ana.—George McArdel, a self-confessed forger, was sentenced to four years at San Quentin by Judge West.

CONDENSED NEWS OF THE PACIFIC COAST

Interesting Occurrences Specially Selected and Boiled Down Into Short Items.

HAPPENINGS OF THE PAST WEEK

Current Events Related in Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

Milton Farrell, one of the best-known mountaineers in the San Joaquin valley, was drowned in St. John's river near Visalia.

Dan McCloskey, a miner of Dillon, Mont., met his death at the hands of Chief of Police Stone while resisting arrest, and that officer at the same time, single-handed, captured five tramps. McCloskey, who was shot through the heart, first fired upon the officer.

While John Boyd, a mining man of Butte, Mont., was dressing for his wedding, he received a cablegram from England saying that his mother was dead, and a minute or so later, a special delivery letter was brought him saying that his father, in another part of England, had murdered Boyd's sister. The unfortunate groom-to-be fell into a fit at the evil tidings and the wedding was postponed.

George Conklin, a young man employed as assistant engineer aboard the large suction dredger at San Pedro, which is engaged in deepening the entrance channel of the San Pedro inner harbor, was literally cooked alive by the explosion of a tube in one of the boilers of the big machine. The unfortunate young man died after writhing in pain for two and one-half hours. Conklin was inspecting the boiler when the explosion occurred.

A field fire started by a combined harvester near Milton burned about 200 acres of grain, a portion of it already in the sack, and probably a thousand acres of feed. A large force of men hurriedly gathered and after several hours of hard fighting the flames were brought under control. A large tract of several hundred acres of wheat, directly in the path of the flames, was saved by the opportune arrival of men, who beat the fire out on the very edge of the grain.

Radcliffe, the public executioner of British Columbia, is at Kamloops superintending the construction of the gallows on which to hang Indian Louie on June 26th. Alexander Louie shot his girl-wife at Vernon, April 19th, because she refused to go home when he ordered. The Governor-General declined to interfere in an appeal for executive clemency. An appeal has now been taken to the Supreme Court from the ruling of the trial judge, who admitted an alleged dying declaration as evidence against the prisoner.

T. Ganna, a sixteen-year-old boy of San Francisco, filled his mouth with gasoline from a tank on the Clay-street wharf bulkhead and then held a lighted match in front of his face as he sprayed the gasoline out, after the fashion of Chinese laundrymen. He wanted to see what would happen. As he lay on the operating table at the Harbor Hospital a few minutes later, undergoing treatment for severe burns of the face, mouth and hands, the attending surgeon delivered a soothing lecture to the patient on the beneficial results of practical experimentation.

Meager details have reached Laytonville of the disappearance and probable drowning of a man named Fremont of San Francisco, a member of a San Francisco camping party whose headquarters are on the Eel river. The party separated at daylight to fish and hunt, agreeing to meet again at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Fremont is still missing. His hat was found in one of the small tributaries of the river. Searching parties are vigilantly scouring the various canyons which the river traverses. Members of the party have offered \$100 reward for the finding of the missing man.

For two days and nights a fierce fire has been raging on the summit of Bear mountain within half a mile of Bealville on the large ranch of the Kern County Land Company. Over 2000 acres of land have been burned

over and only by the greatest efforts have the buildings of the company at the ranch been saved from destruction. Fifty men are now at work fighting the blaze, which is fast destroying the grazing lands. The fire started on the land company's property about half a mile from Bealville Tuesday and close to the public road. How it started is somewhat a matter of conjecture. The scene appears to be too far from the railroad for it to have been caused by sparks from a passing engine, although a similar but small fire was started in this way on Sunday near there. The ranch proper covers 20,000 acres.

Mining circles at Tuolumne are considerably agitated over the jumping of the old Dead Horse mine, owned by Hobart & Hayward, the deepest in the county and worked since 1856. Parties have jumped it on the ground that the annual labor has not been recorded since 1900. Opinion is divided as to whether the locators can hold it on such grounds. Some declare that the recording of the annual \$100 of labor on unpatented land is not necessary if the labor can subsequently be proved to have been done. Hobart & Hayward, of course, will not give up the famous property without a struggle, and the point may be definitely settled in the courts.

A rare plant, known as the golden yellow lupine, has been discovered in Walla Walla valley, Wash., by William Cusick, the veteran botanist of Union, Oregon. Miss Emma Cusick, a niece of the discoverer, was asked by her uncle to be on the watch for the lost flower while attending the Whitman College commencement picnic. She found a specimen growing on the banks of a small stream in the foothills of the Blue mountains. Botanist Cusick lost no time in going to Walla Walla and found that his niece had located a real specimen, thereby ending his search of twenty-five years. Douglass, the Scotch botanist, who spent two years on the Pacific Coast, beginning in 1820, found this rare specimen of flower in the mountain region near the Walla Walla camp of the Hudson Bay Company. He secured but one specimen in America. The flower was highly prized in Europe. It is a very beautiful yellow blossom, having soft, velvety golden petals. The color grows deeper and richer by cultivation. It is a hardy plant, easily transplanted and more beautiful than the tulip.

BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW

Pig Iron and Steel Are Weaker and Buying Continues Rather Low.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: Evidence multiplies that the second week in June saw the turning point for the better in crop, trade and labor matters. Improvement in these lines, continued and accelerated by the weather of the last week, has begun to be reflected in actual demand in the West and South. Although cool, rainy weather is still a drawback in the East, many signs of progress in the right direction are noticed. Northwest advances are, of course, largely favorable, and the same is true on the Pacific Coast.

Cereal prices favor holders not as heretofore, because of feared domestic crop damage, but because of expected increased foreign necessities. Some drawbacks are, of course, to be noted.

Pig iron and steel are weaker, buying is still slow and production is at an enormous rate.

Wool is steady in the East, while selling readily enough at the leading Western primary markets.

Lead has lost half a cent this week, and tin is lower, but cotton is ostensibly unchanged.

Lumber is feeling the effects of existing strikes and the discouragement caused by labor troubles generally, but is still well held at leading primary points.

Business failures for the week ending with June 18th number 165, against 181 last week. In Canada for the week failures number 25, compared with 16 last week.

Drowned in the Surf.

Los Angeles.—Edward Domony, fifteen years of age, son of J. D. Domony of this city, was drowned in the surf at Redondo. The body was not recovered.

Robbers Wreck Bank Safe.

Oakley, Kans.—The State Bank of Oakley was robbed. The safe was blown open and is a complete wreck. The robbers got between \$4000 and \$5000.

LEBAUDY STIRS UP POWERS

England and Spain Take Active Interest in the Proposed African Empire.

PARLIAMENTS DISCUSS QUESTION

One Briton Says the French Millionaire Is Guilty of an Act of Piracy—Matter Subject of Further Inquiry.

London.—Jacques Lebaudy's mysterious mission on the Coast of Northwest Africa threatens to create trouble. It has already been the subject of questions in two parliaments. At Madrid, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs declared in the Senate that all he knew of the reported landing of the French expedition on the West coast of Morocco was what he had seen in the French press, and at Westminster Sir Charles Dilke was scarcely more fortunate in extracting information from the front benches.

Sir Charles, however, will return to the charge soon, when he will ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform the House "what view is taken by the Spanish Government, having rights in the neighborhood, of the private French armed expedition, supported by private ships, now operating on the western coast of Morocco?"

Sir Charles Dilke is not the only one confessedly anxious to hear more about the Lebaudy expedition. The dispatches recording the movements of Lebaudy's schooner yacht, the *Franchise*, have added to rather than lessened the general curiosity. Several London papers have published disclaimers on behalf of the French Government of any knowledge of Lebaudy's plans, but it is argued that Lebaudy's landing constitutes a violation of Moorish territory, and two European powers are clearly entitled to protest against the raising of the French flag on this part of the African coast.

The Spanish protectorate of Rio de Oro lies immediately south of the coast on which Lebaudy is reported to have landed, and it is claimed that Great Britain possesses even more definite grounds on which to base objections. Cunningham-Graham, one of the few people in London who have visited the country concerned, goes so far as to call Lebaudy's landing an act of piracy. He said that he could not imagine what was the location of Hia, the place which, according to the dispatches from Las Palmas, Lebaudy has selected as the capital of the empire which he is founding in Northwest Africa.

Big Fire in Siskiyou Town.

Yreka.—At Edgewood the saloon and store of C. A. Pease and several dwelling-houses on the north side of the railroad track were burned. The loss is about \$25,000. It was only through the most timely efforts that the Edgewood Creamery was saved. There was no power to pump water, as the engine was not running. Sixty pounds of butter and three cans of oil were thrown in the burner to start the fire, thus getting the pump to work quickly and thereby saving the building, although the Dobkins Hall, which was adjoining, burned. The insurance was partial.

Promotion for Assassins.

Belgrade.—The promotions are announced of various members of the military delegation to King Peter at Geneva. Colonel Popovics of the late King Alexander's palace guard is created a General and first aide de camp to King Peter; Captain Lloctics, who opened the palace gates for the assassins of the late King and Queen, is promoted to be a Major, and Lieutenant Gronics, who was on guard outside the palace on the night of the assassination and who was a confidant of the conspirators, is made a Captain.

Found Dead on Electric Wire.

Santa Barbara.—Fred Ikeman, a lineman in the employ of the United Electric, Gas and Power Company, was killed by falling across a live wire while at work on the top of a pole. Ikeman evidently had been dead for several hours when the body was found. Ikeman came to Santa Barbara a week ago from the South. He was about 26 years old and unmarried.

BOSTON SINKING INTO THE SEA.

Atlantic Swallowing City at Rate of a Foot in a Hundred Years.

Boston.—J. R. Freeman, a former member of the Metropolitan Water Board and now consulting member of and engineer for the New York Board on Additional Water Supply, in the course of a report on the proposed Charles river dam, makes the statement: "Boston is slowly sinking into the sea, and the harbor bottom tends slowly to become deeper. All the territory in and about Boston is probably slowly sinking relatively to the level of the sea. Apparently this subsidence is at the rate of an inch in eight years, or a little more than a foot each 100 years."

The present datum plane, to which all elevations are referred by the engineering department of the city of Boston, probably coincided almost exactly in the year 1830 with mean low water at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Today, after a lapse of seventy-two years, the same datum plane, as defined according to the best available determination by numerous benchmarks on solid ground, is .79 of a foot below mean low water. This comparison shows that the land now stands about .79 of a foot lower to the sea than it did about seventy-two years ago, and shows that land in Boston and vicinity is sinking at the rate of about one foot per 100 years.

Will Work Quarries.

Nanaimo, B. C.—J. Emery, son of a millionaire contractor, is here in connection with the large stone quarries on Newcastle island, recently leased from the Western Fuel Company. Operations on a gigantic scale will soon be commenced, with the view of supplying a big building contract in Seattle and San Francisco. A regular fleet of ships will be used to move the product, of which millions of tons are in sight.

Runaway Couple Arrested.

San Bernardino.—On telegraphic information from Chief of Police Kinney of Phoenix, A. T., Marshall Shay arrested William Eckel, aged 34, and Hetta Louise, aged 15, who ran away from Phoenix. They arrived here and were stopping at a hotel. Eckel had \$1900 on his person when arrested and in a grip found in his room was a large assortment of jewelry.

TEN KILLED IN A RAILROAD WRECK

Passenger Train Runs Into Freight at a Curve Near Raymond, Iowa.

Waterloo, Ia.—While going at a terrific rate and turning on a curve unaware of the approach of a freight, passenger train 2 on the Illinois Central, eastbound, crashed head-on into the freight. Ten persons were killed and both engines reduced to junk. The engineers and firemen of both crews are dead.

The passenger train had orders for the right of way, the freight crew having misunderstood the wording of its orders. The passenger was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The collision took place upon a sharp curve, and it is stated that the engineers were not aware of the approach of the opposing trains until within a few feet of each other. Had it not been for the makeup of the train, the Pullmans being placed in the center, with the passenger coaches in the rear, the death list would have been appalling. The wreck occurred at Raymond, seven miles east of Waterloo. All the surgeons available in Waterloo were sent on a special train as soon as the news was received.

Killed by a Passenger Train.

Los Angeles.—Peter Pallandrea, an Italian, was struck by an incoming Santa Fe passenger train at Alviso street and killed. The man hesitated in front of the train and before the accident could be averted was thrown high in the air by the engine. When he was picked up he was dead.

Drowned in Willamette.

Portland, Or.—Edward Frame, aged 17 years, son of R. A. Frame, a money broker, was drowned in the Willamette river. Frame and a companion, who were sailing a canoe, began rocking it "just for fun," and an upset ensued. Although a good swimmer, he sank like a log.

Russia Mourns Dead Monarchs.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian court has gone into mourning for twenty-four days for the late King Alexander and Queen Draga.

BEARS CAUSING SERIOUS LOSSES.

Many Cattle and Sheep Are Killed in Mendocino County.

Covelo.—Several large black bears have been playing havoc with cattle and sheep in the vicinity of the Poonkiny range, and all attempts to trap or kill the animals have failed. James Ricks, a prominent sheep-raiser, is the heaviest sufferer from the raids of the bears up to date, having lost twenty-seven head of sheep and two fine Jersey milk cows. While Ricks was riding over his range he saw two black bears eating the carcass of a cow freshly slain. Ricks hurriedly ran for his rifle, but when he returned the animals were gone. Ricks states that the bears are of the largest black variety. A posse of hunters, with twenty-five hounds, will endeavor to run the animals to cover and exterminate them.

Twenty-Seven Years in Prison.

New York.—After twenty-seven years behind prison bars Mrs. Emma Wimple is free, through the pardon granted her a few days ago by Governor Odell. When the woman was escorted from the Matteawan Hospital for the Insane to the station at Newburg she appeared completely dazed at the strange sights. Mrs. Wimple was sentenced to life imprisonment for poisoning her husband. She entered Sing Sing a pretty girl of 18 and emerged a gray-haired woman of 45. Fifteen months ago she was found to be losing her reason, and was taken to the asylum from which she has just been liberated. Apparently she will soon entirely recover. Mrs. Wimple will live with the sister of her husband. She poisoned the latter as the outcome of a love affair. The young man who was tried as her accomplice was also sentenced for life, but died in prison many years ago.

Young Girl Disappears.

Colusa.—Pearl Armstrong, aged 15 years, was sent to the railroad depot to post some letters. The young lady did not return to her home, and a search being instituted revealed what may prove to be the suicide of Miss Armstrong. Her hat was found on the bank of the Sacramento river, and some take this as an indication of the suicide of the young woman.

The People's Store
GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,
South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that

SELLS
Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

The woman who can't fool some man is probably alone on a desert island.

There are no drafts on the Bank of Motherhood which are not honored without discount.

The Hague tribunal is to have a \$1,500,000 home, but there is nothing as yet to put in it.

Another child has died from "jumping the rope" and still parents allow their children to skip without limit.

The sowing of wild oats is more profitable than that of any of the cereals. It yields abundant crops every month in the year.

Pope Leo is not a fop, but all the same he has the largest and most elegant wardrobe in the world. His tailor is a happy man.

A pair of shoes can be made in a Lynn (Mass.) factory in thirteen minutes; that is, as fast as a 13-year-old boy can wear them out.

The Macedonian cry seems to indicate that the Sultan's reforms need reforming. Some sweet day the old fellow will be put out of business.

Possibly there has been some misunderstanding. When a public officer takes an oath to execute the law it does not mean that he is to kill it.

A New York amusement man has taught a monkey to "loop the loop" in an automobile. Verily, it takes man's best to keep ahead of the monkey.

Chauncey M. Depew says a man doesn't reach his prime until he is over 50 years of age. It is understood, however, that Chauncey in this statement limits himself to men.

Rumor says that the bonnet with ribbons tied in a double bow under the chin is coming in again. When a woman wears something like that she can just wind Man around her finger like a piece of paper.

A Harvard professor of pathological anatomy announces that he has discovered the germ that causes smallpox. Isn't that a reflection on the other fellows in the past who have been doctoring small pox patients?

A Philadelphia man has paid \$2,100 for the original manuscript of Poe's poem, "The Bells." If Poe could have got that much money for all the poems he wrote he would doubtless have considered himself the luckiest hard extant.

The discovery by archaeologists of skeletons in Kentucky supposed to be those of prehistoric mound builders appeals to the duldest imagination. Inscriptions on the stones in colonial graveyards do not seem old beside the sepulcher of men who were buried with stone knives and stone cups.

Looking back over the long record of futile protest against labor-saving methods, we find that what at first looked like a calamity to some eventually proved to be a blessing in disguise. Facilitating production has made production easier, wages higher and in the long run has helped to make more opportunities for labor.

If one should go to Bagdad over the new railway which England, France and Germany are to control he would not find Haroun al Raschid in his ancient capital. Nor would any of the other romantic figures of the "Thousand and One Nights" be there. But if one should travel by camel train and camp outside the city at night before the railway is finished, he might imagine that all the tales of the fascinating series were being retold in his hearing. The calf himself might call at his tent door. The first whistle of the locomotive will drive away much of what one is accustomed to regard as the spirit of the East.

Not long ago the Indian Bureau issued an order that all the reservation Indians should have their hair cut. The decree provoked so much opposition that it was finally rescinded. Now another change is planned which can hardly be expected to meet with any less vigorous antagonism—a change from distinctly Indian to more common Anglo-Saxon names. The reason assigned is that Indian names are purely individual, and go out of existence with the deaths of the men who bear them. This makes it difficult to trace titles and family relationships, and confuses government records. "Man-Who-Toes-In" and "Thunder-at-Night" may therefore have to become plain Peter Smith and Cyrus Wiggin. Naturally they do not like it; nor can one blame them much. If any man has to work to "make a name for himself" it is an Indian. Having made it, it seems as if he ought to be allowed to keep it.

Newspapers, joking about the growth of American cities, have invented geography, and said that the State of Illinois is situated in Chicago. The jest of one age becomes the truth of the next. A professor at Columbia University has predicted that there will one day be a continuous city from northern Massachusetts to Virginia. The cause of this possible result is the trolley

car, which not only connects towns, but makes it convenient to live in the outlying districts between towns. City life in America is an economic necessity, not an expression of our natures. We are segregative. We like land about our houses. As soon as it is possible to have our homes far from the centers, and still do business in the city, the centrifugal tendency of Americans will send us away from the cities to live. When trolley lines cut through every corner of well-peopled States, society is likely to spread along the tracks, to thin out evenly instead of living in swarms of a million. In another century the prophecy may come true that the inhabitants of the thickly populated eastern coast will be continuously and almost equally distributed. There may be an unbroken city from Maine to Virginia. Then shall a man's address be, "John Robinson, Boston District, Massachusetts, City of East America?" But that is running the idea to extremes.

Professor Metchnikoff has shown us very clearly that the reason man fears death is because he is called away before he is "full of days." And he cites the well-known cases of Abraham, Isaac and Job, who lived 175, 180 and 140 years respectively, and died full of days, ready and even anxious to go. From which we are led to infer that our methods of life are wholly wrong and that if we shall only so live as to prolong our existence to the old-fashioned limit, we shall welcome death with as much eagerness as we now seek to avoid it. The only trouble with the professor's theories is that he is too particular in his examples. What was the matter with Adam, who lived 930 years; Seth, with his 902 years; Jared, with his 962 years, and Methuselah, with his 969 years? If such children as Job and Abraham and Isaac were "full of days," what were Adam and the others full of? If, as the inspired book tells us, Job slipped off when he was 140, "full of days," how was Methuselah beginning to feel as he rounded off his third century? If Abraham proves that we may live to be 175, why cannot Adam prove that we may just as well hop along until we are 930? So far as we can see Adam's word is just as good as Abraham's whatever Dr. Lyman Abbott may think to the contrary. Professor Metchnikoff, a very learned man, has no right to juggle the scriptures to suit his argument. We insist on fair play for Seth and Adam and Jared, and a "full-of-days" interpretation that means something.

Under what similitude will you liken human life? A pleasure garden? Or a prison house? Some say this life is a penitentiary where we are punished. "Life is thickly strewn with thorns," said one pessimist, and I know no way save to pass quickly through them. These persons are Stoics. Others view life as a garden of gaiety. They are Epicureans. "Eat, drink and be merry" is the gonfalon of these. A short life and a merry, say these Sybarites. The Stoic was wrong. Life is not thickly strewn with thorns. It is strewn with roses. The thorns are incidental. The Epicurean is also wrong. He that seeks pleasure for pleasure's sake will find only satiety. What, then, is it? Human life is a school. It begins in the mother's arms, and ends only on the Great Graduation Day. It has its recesses, intermissions and vacations, but the school goes on! Its teachers are named Experience. Sometimes the lessons are hard and the tears fall on the page of the text book! Sometimes they are pleasant as well as profitable. But these lessons must be learned. Each must learn them for himself. A man can bequeath money or advice to his boy, but he cannot bequeath his experience. The boy must go to school as did the father before him, and as all the fathers before him did. The student in life's school never gets too old to learn. When he quits learning he begins to die. How puerile to say one's education is "finished" at college! The school of life has its shirkers. If one becomes a truant he must expect a sharp reprimand. If he deliberately disobeys the rules of the school, he may expect punishment. Else the school would be anarchy. Contrarywise, the scholar who applies himself will be rewarded. Then hurrah for our school! When recess comes let us laugh and play, and as Roosevelt says, "play hard." When it is time for study let us get down to our lessons. And on the Great Commencement Day, when the Great Teacher shall hand to each of us our diploma, may there be written on them all, "Well done."

"Three Sheets in the Wind." "What was the origin of the phrase for drunkenness, 'three sheets in the wind'?" a landsman asked a sailor the other day. "Well," said the sailor, "I'll explain that matter to you. The two lower corners of a ship's sail are held taut by two ropes, one called a tack and another called a sheet. The tack is always kept very tight, but the sheet is loosened according to the wind, and the looser the sheet is the more freely the sail swings. If the sail is quite free, its sheet is said to be 'in the wind.' Now, suppose that all three of a ship's sails were quite free. They would then fly about very crazily, and the ship would wobble. The course of the ship would be a zig-zag one, and the reason for this would be that she had 'three sheets in the wind.' That, I guess, is why a man, when he zigzags in his course, is said to be 'three sheets in the wind' also."—Philadelphia Record.

Quick-Growing Plants. Cress is the quickest growing of plants. Under perfect conditions it will flower and seed within eight days of planting.

The thorough engineer, after considering the different methods of commercial



EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Isthmian Canal.

A REMARKABLE change of opinion has taken place in regard to the best route for the Isthmian Canal. Fourteen months ago, when the House passed the Nicaraguan bill, the Panama route had few advocates; only one newspaper in New York championed it, and the state of feeling at the time is further illustrated by the fact that this champion was actuated by a desire to thwart the building of any canal. Now, however, there is hardly a voice raised to mourn for abandoned Nicaragua, and we have engaged to spend millions, hundreds of millions, on Panama. We have agreed to pay the Panama Canal Company \$40,000,000 for its rights, unfinished work, and other property; we have agreed to pay Colombia \$10,000,000 and an annuity of \$250,000, and in addition to this outlay there is the cost of construction, which is estimated at \$250,000,000, but may, and probably will, be much more. As much as this has already been sunk in the fourteen miles of ditch already completed by the old Panama company, and thirty-three miles of more difficult work remains to be done. Fourteen years and \$250,000,000 are plainly very scant estimates of the time and money which will have to be expended before the Isthmus is crossed by a navigable waterway. But the rewards will equal the expenditure.—Public Opinion.

Interesting Wheat Experiments.

EXPERIMENTS in Colorado and Wyoming point to the development of a species of hard wheat that will yield bountifully in the arid regions. In 1896 a Coloradoan, Mr. Robert Gauss, planted some improved five wheat and left it to take care of itself. The harvest gave barely enough wheat for seed the next year. The crop from this seed was much better, and each year since the grain has gained in productiveness. In 1902 Fred Bond, State engineer of Wyoming, planted half a pint of this acclimated seed near Cheyenne at an altitude of 6,050 feet, and another half-pint at Buffalo, altitude 4,700 feet. The first lot threshed 9½ pints and the second 21½ pints. No water was artificially given to either plantation, and the rainfall at Cheyenne was only 6.38, and at Buffalo 4.90 inches. If experiments on a larger scale are equally successful, Mr. Gauss, as the Geographic Magazine says, has reclaimed nearly 400,000 square miles of land. The whole arid and semi-arid West will eagerly await further experiments.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Minimum Wage.

INDIANA has a minimum wage law, enacted in 1901. It provides that no one employed on work done by or for counties, cities or towns shall be paid less than twenty cents an hour. The act was passed at the demand of organized labor, and the purpose, of course, was to establish a standard minimum rate of living wages. While it was not believed that the State could enact any law making a minimum wage in private business, it was imagined that municipal corporations could be required to pay a minimum wage or more for work done which would become a common standard. The Supreme Court of the State has pronounced the law unconstitutional, as being an improper interference with the liberty of contract. If the Legislature has the right to prescribe and enforce a minimum rate of wages, it also has power to prescribe a maximum rate, and need not confine itself to wages, but proceed to fix the prices of corn and potatoes. The court concludes that counties, cities and towns stand upon the same footing as private or quasi-public corporations, and cannot be compelled to pay more than its market value for any property or labor.—Boston Herald.

The Cause of Good Roads.

ONE of the most striking evidences of the civilization reached by Rome are the remains of her great highways. It is said that 50,000 miles of roadways were built by the Romans, structures which in their decay are the envy of the modern road builders. It is a reflection on the American name that in the older States, which have been organized communities for more than two centuries, there are thousands of miles of roads that are practically in no better condition now than they were in the early days. In Pennsylvania there are thousands of miles of roadway maintained in no better fashion than they were at the beginning of the last century. The value, convenience and pleasure of good roads are admitted. They improve social conditions in the countryside and invite

HAS MUNICIPAL ICE FACTORY

City of Wolverhampton in England Successfully Conducts One.

The first municipality in England to establish a municipal ice factory under the approval of the local government board is Wolverhampton, says the Municipal Journal and Engineer. The board has authorized the council to make ice and sell it to its customers and will allow any surplus to be purchased by other traders. Despite the many objections that were raised against this undertaking, on the ground that it was too doubtful for any municipality to assume, the officials went ahead with their plans.

The council fortunately decided to incorporate with the ice factory cold stores and this union of interests yields better results than if the cold stores were undertaken alone. In fact the men interested in the work felt that to cut out the manufacture of ice from the scheme would absolutely ruin it from a financial standpoint.

The estimated demand for ice in Wolverhampton is about 1,500 tons a year and a manufactory producing seven tons a day could meet this consumption; but to provide for any possible increase in the city, a plant of ten tons output per day was installed and arrangements were made so that this could be increased to twenty tons if necessary. The cost of the buildings and insulating was estimated at \$28,500 and for this necessary machinery and appliances \$18,750, making a total of \$47,250. It is estimated that the running expenses will be \$10,000, which includes 2½ per cent allowance for depreciation and sinking fund and interest on the loan. The cold stores have a capacity of 22,500 cubic feet, which if let at 20 cents per cubic foot will produce \$4,500, and calculating on four months, 1,300 tons of ice at \$6.25 per ton, would bring in \$8,125, a total of \$12,625 and a profit of \$1,630.

The thorough engineer, after considering the different methods of commercial

residence there. The condition of the roadways in any neighborhood is an unfailing sign of its progress. The organization of good roads associations, local, State, national and international, is doing excellent work in spreading information, exciting interest and securing needful legislation respecting the movement.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Alien Invasion.

ISN'T it a little foolish for us to talk of "the American race" and "the American character" as if they were established and recognizable facts, in the face of a movement which is vastly altering the population of our land? Within the last forty years 16,000,000 of aliens have come to our shores. There never was a race movement like that before. The Norman Conquest of England was microscopic; the invasion of England by the Jutes, Saxons and Angles was insignificant; the descent of the barbarians upon the Roman Empire was a small affair, compared with the invasion of the United States now going on. In the retrospect, all the great movements of population recorded in history are seen to have profoundly altered the characters and affected the careers of the countries to which they moved, and we may be certain that the national character and the national destiny will be no less materially affected in our own case now. In the nature of things, the effect will not appear at once; the newcomers are poor and of slight consideration; does any one expect that they will remain so for many generations? Doesn't every one who will take the trouble to think about it know that in the worlds of business, politics, and even "society," the sons and daughters of those who fought for American independence already in many cases have to give way to the descendants of those who were coming ashore, with their packs on their backs, out of the steerage, a generation or two ago?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

New England Thrift.

THE proportion of men and women who retire on small competencies is doubtless greater in Massachusetts than in any other State in the Union, unless it be Pennsylvania, which is the other State of Dr. Benjamin Franklin's residence. But a man who has been the most robust respect for the thrift of the people of Massachusetts must be surprised to learn from the report of the State's Bureau of Labor Statistics that there are more than 45,000 such persons—28,000 men and 17,000 women. Two-thirds of them are native born, too.

These persons who have retired on competencies are apparently not, as a rule, the owners of large fortunes. Indeed, most men of large fortunes, it is safe to say, do not retire till physical infirmities compel them. In the list are an amazing number who are farmers—more than 3,500—whereas less than 3,300 were merchants. Even the retired blacksmiths number 359, and there are 1,076 "laborers" on this list.—World's Work.

Save the Big Trees.

THE giant sequoias of California form a natural wonder and beautiful scenic feature absolutely unique. How far the rumor that their existence is in danger may be true is not quite apparent, but it seems certain that the Calaveras Grove at least is threatened with extinction. It must be remembered that there are at least five hundred trees in California which are really entitled to be called giant trees, and that these are found in many rather widely separated groups. The Mariposa Grove, near the Yosemite Valley, is owned and cared for by the State of California, while the United States holds at National parks two tracts of land on which big trees stand. The Calaveras group, the first to be discovered, contains about a hundred very fine giant trees, and has been well maintained and preserved. It is private property, and of late years at least, has not yielded a reasonable profit on the price paid by the present owner, \$100,000. There is, therefore, great danger that the trees may be cut down and sold—it is said that a single sequoia might yield 50,000 feet of lumber. It seems evident that California should have purchased the Calaveras Grove at the very moderate price named above, but the State authorities have hoped that the United States would buy the tract as a National park; Congress, however, has seemed averse to this, and has refused an appropriation for the purpose. It is now suggested that a public subscription should be made, or that an individual benefactor should present the famous grove to the nation. In one way or another the destruction threatened should be averted.—New York Outlook.

THE NEW BRITISH SUBMARINE DESTROYER.



This is the type of the new submarine boat destroyer which has been approved by the British navy. In addition to carrying the regular torpedo tube and projectile in the bow, the strange craft is equipped with an "outrigger" torpedo, charged with thirty-five pounds of gun cotton, which is pushed against the submarine or other ship to be destroyed.

cially producing cold, such as cold air, liquefaction, vacuum, absorption and compression systems decided on the one is use. This was the one in which the gold is produced by an ammonia compression machine. The three principal methods of transmitting the cold were, the direct expansion system, in which ammonia is directly expanded into a series of tubes hung from the ceiling; the brine circulation system; and the cold air current system, in which the tubes, whether dry or wet, are placed in a chamber and air is caused to flow over them. Mr. Bradley chose the last as the most preferable system.

The cold is produced by the evaporation of anhydrous ammonia in a series of wrought-iron coils submerged in a rectangular tank containing brine. In the brine are the molds in which the ice is formed. The cold brine congeals the water in the tanks and the clear ice is produced by the use of hydraulic agitation gear, by means of which the small quantity of air in the water is extracted. After the ammonia has been evaporated in the ice tank coils the vapors are drawn back into the

compressor and delivered into an ammonia condenser on the roof of the engine house, where they are liquefied. The work of cooling in the cold rooms is produced in a similar manner, but instead of the evaporator coils being submerged in a tank they are built up in the form of a battery. This is placed in a duct which is so arranged that air is drawn in at one end by means of an electrically driven fan, and being cooled by the coils, is distributed from the other end to the various storerooms. The advantage of this system is the entire absence of moisture on account of the cold, dry air used, and a further advantage is the fact that the whole power of the plant may be concentrated in any one place if it is desired to cool such room rapidly.

Electricity in the Slot.

In England the Sunderland town council has decided to supply electricity for the lighting of the workmen's dwellings owned by the municipality on the penny-in-the-slot principle, one penny to pay for an eight candle power light lasting five and one-fifth hours.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS



A locomotive engineer is held, in State ex rel. I. X. L. Grocery Company vs. Land (La.), 58 L. R. A. 407, not to be a laborer within the meaning of a statute exempting the wages of a laborer from seizure.

An action to enforce the individual liability of stockholders of a dissolved corporation is held, in Blair vs. Newbegin (O.), 58 L. R. A. 644, to be maintainable in another State by a judgment creditor of the corporation, without making the corporation a party.

A certificate of stock of a corporation, expressed on its face to be transferable only on the books of the company at its office, personally or by attorney, on surrender of the certificate, and transferred in blank upon its back, is held, in Farmers' Bank vs. Diebold Safe & L. Co. (Ohio), 58, L. R. A. 620, not to be a negotiable instrument.

A contract between a wife and her solicitor, providing that, for his services in procuring an allowance of alimony and enforcing its payment, he shall receive a share of the alimony recovered, is held, in Lynde vs. Lynde (N. J. Err. & App.), 58, L. R. A. 471, to be void, not only because a claim for alimony is incapable of assignment, but also because the contract is in contravention of public policy.

A husband and wife having their matrimonial domicile in the State, and the domicile of the wife being also there, it is held, in Kempson vs. Kempson (N. J. Err. & App.), 58, L. R. A. 484, that the court of chancery, on a bill filed by the wife has jurisdiction to enjoin the husband from prosecuting a suit for divorce in another State, the jurisdiction of which he had invoked on a false and fraudulent allegation of his residence in that State.

Injuries caused by the negligent management of a steam roller used in repaving a highway by the State highway commissioner are held, in Hall vs. Concord (N. H.), 58 L. R. A. 455, not to render the municipality liable, where the whole territory of the municipality is by statute constituted a highway district and placed under the superintendents of such commissioner, who is given charge of the roads and bridges in the care of the city and under whose direction all repairs thereon must be made.

A satisfied judgment against the complaining witness, magistrate and constable for false imprisonment for void proceedings is held, in Blackman vs. Simpson (Mich.), 58 L. R. A. 410, to bar subsequent action against the sheriff in whose custody defendant was placed, although the first suit covered only the time until defendant reached the sheriff's custody, while the second one seeks damages for the period from that time until release. An unsatisfied judgment in replevin against a sheriff for wrongful seizure of property under execution is held, in Woodworth vs. Gorsline (Co.), 58 L. R. A. 417, not to be a bar to a subsequent action in trover to recover the value of the property from those who executed the indemnity bond. With these cases is a note collating the authorities on effect of judgment against one joint tortfeasor upon liability of the other.

PUGNACIOUS INSTINCT IN BOYS.

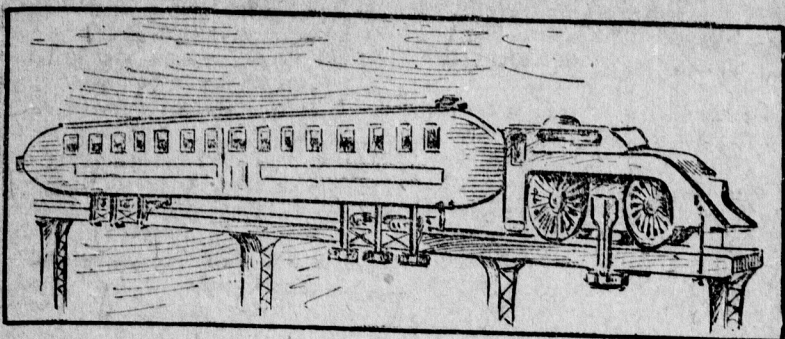
A Massachusetts Clergyman Contends It Is a Right One.

"Confessions of a Father" were made by the Rev. William B. Forbush, of Charlestown, before the Mothers and Fathers' Club. He spoke at length upon the pugnacious instinct which shows itself in the ambition of the boy to be a soldier. "The pugnacious instinct is a right one," he said. "It enables a boy to show his prowess, it teaches him chivalry and also to find his place on the playground and to keep it. From this instinct a boy learns courage and persistence. If a boy is not allowed to fight at all he is pretty sure to egg on other boys to fight, as well as becoming mean and cowardly and showing an inclination to do things in the dark. The fighting instinct should be educated in a boy to the next higher step, which is a desire to compete in healthful sport. From games, the pugnacious instinct shows itself in the competition in the classroom, and afterward in the larger concerns of life. A boy who knows how to take care of himself is apt to be a peaceful boy."

Mr. Forbush also said that he believed all instincts are God-given. Besides the pugnacious, other instincts which parents ought to train in children are the dramatic or the tendency to personify heroes, and those of humor and imagination, which can be cultivated by reading and story-telling. Every child's birthright is health and the right to be trained by healthy parents. Children are morally irresponsible beings until they are 9 or 10 years old, imitating those about them.—Boston Transcript.

A novel writer doesn't necessarily write something novel.

CARS TO RUN SWIFTLY WITHOUT WHEELS.



MODEL OF ALBERTSON MAGNETIC TRAIN.

Letters patent have been issued by the American and European governments for a new system of railroading, which, according to its inventor, will carry a train of cars without wheels drawn by a one-horse-power locomotive from New York to San Francisco in ten hours' time. This remarkable invention, which will rush a regulation railway train through space at the speed of 300 miles an hour, is the creation of Professor A. C. Albertson, an electrical engineer, late of Copenhagen University, Denmark. The facilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad have been placed at the professor's disposal for the working out of his scheme. If the invention proves to be practicable it upsets a law hitherto believed immutable, namely, that the heavier the load, the more power needed to move it. Professor Albertson seems to have proved that the heavier the load, the less the power needed. The scheme in brief is as follows:

The train is equipped with a set of powerful electric magnets, which slide along under the rails and lift the cars from the track. If, for instance, a car weighs ten tons, the engineer of the train would merely turn on a magnetic force of eleven tons, which would thus overcome the weight of the train and allow it to be propelled with a friction of only one ton. In other words, the entire weight of the train is held up by the magnetic force, and experiments have actually shown that the more the train weighs the less force is needed to propel it. The great speed claimed by the inventor for the magnetic train is made possible largely by the fact that friction is almost wholly done away with.

On such a railroad system as this smoke and vibration would be eliminated; there would be no possible chance of grade-crossing accidents, no derauling, no hot boxes. Sleeping cars would be superfluous, as the distance between the oceans could be covered in one day. No mechanical or pneumatic brake would be needed, for the train is itself a brake, for, in order to stop, the engineer would simply turn on more magnetic power, thus making the pressure upward greater.

COOL HEAD IS ESSENTIAL.

Trainers of Wild Animals Must Be Ever on the Alert for Surprises.

Wildcats, tigers, jaguars, panthers, and leopards offer the greatest menace to their trainers. These are the animals that prey to long most ardently stalk their prey and utter their night cries in their native haunts. Almost incessantly they swing back and forth behind the bars peering over the heads of the spectators with wild eyes that seem to be trying to discern the forest beyond the confines of their prison house. Besides their restlessness, a reason why the big beasts of the cat family are considered more dangerous than the others is found in their deceptive methods of attack. Lions and bears meet their enemies boldly, but a tiger or a leopard—particularly the latter—creeps up stealthily, crouches, draws back when faced and then, when the victim's guard is relaxed, gives a mighty leap. Kind treatment has but slight effect upon the creatures of the forests. Their deep feeling of protest against a life that is most unnatural to them cannot be banished by lumps of sugar and friendly pats.

The process of subjection is, of course, a very gradual one. A trainer's first step is to make himself known in a pleasant way to his new pupil. He attends to its feeding for a week or so, stands by its cage talking to it and opens the door a little, rubbing its head cautiously as it approaches. Finally when the animal has become accustomed to his presence he enters the cage, being as unobtrusive as possible, so as not to frighten or irritate his host. For an hour or more at a time he may sit in the cage, reading or playing with the animal if he dares. A trainer's next move is usually to give the pupil a taste of his power. A rope is fastened to its neck and passed around two or three bars of the cage. The animal is given plenty of room in which to move, but when it makes a leap at its trainer, who has become more dictatorial in his manner than before, it is pulled up short. This practice is resorted to so often during the preliminary training that the beast loses confidence in its powers. A whipping now and then is also necessary.

When an animal is well under control it is taken from its cage into the arena, where instruction in tricks begins. It is first made to take and retain the place assigned to it. On its seat at the side of the big cage meat is placed. The animal learns that on entering it will find food there and soon acquires a habit of going voluntarily to its place. Then it must be taught to keep its seat. When it jumps down without being called it is punished a little and forced back. At length it comes to realize that it can have no peace except on its own perch and so it stays there. The same general tactics are used in teaching animals their positions on pyramids and other formations.—Success.

ITALY TIRED OF HER PAST.

Some of Her Ancient Landmarks Likely to Disappear Before Long.

Italy is tired of a glorious death. Her sons boast of Garibaldi and Marconi, not of Raphael and Julius Caesar. Venetians may well shrug their shoulders when foreigners complain of steamboats in the Grand canal. They are not the grievers when the Campanile falls. The papers and statesmen exhort the people to imitate more powerful nations and abandon their idle, pleasure-loving spirit, their love of pegeantry, idleness and fireworks, their indifference to education, to sound politics and finance.

The Roman city government is now willing to construct railways alongside the Forum. The old is mixed with the new, industry with art, energy with decay. There is a telephone at the spot where St. Peter is supposed to have been crucified. I saw the king of Italy in an automobile by the ruins

in which Christian girls were gored by bulls. His four attendant guards rode bicycles. Trams and buses start from the square in which are Nero's bones, where Luther knelt before his great revolt, by the gate through which an endless line of shadows pass, from guilty Macbeth, doing penance, to so many popes and emperors. The greatest of churches is now lighted by electricity as well as by Michelangelo's dome and the same new luminary is turned upon the dying gladiator. The Roman glories in his modern stations and ugly civil buildings and cares little for Cicero or Brutus, for the renaissance or the antique world.

Underneath a statue of Garibaldi, on one of the Roman hills, are groups of figures, allegories, in which Europe presides over history and art, America over trade and industry.—Collier's Weekly.

"Hot Time" as the National Air. "Hot Time in the Old Town," declared Prof. Georg Eduard, of the German department of Northwestern University, "is bound to become the national air of the United States. Both the music and the words are in perfect harmony with the Yankee spirit, and when the people want to express themselves and can't think of anything else to sing, they break out spontaneously with 'Hot Time.' They've sung it all round the world.

"The charge up San Juan hill was made to its music, and the hand played it when the United States soldiers entered Peking, and to-day they are singing it in the Philippines." Prof. Eduard spoke in all earnestness, for though he is a native of Germany and not yet a naturalized citizen of this country, he is thoroughly in love with America and her progressive spirit, and declares that he will never return to Germany to live. These statements were made to his German class, and were occasioned by the lesson for the day, which was the German song, "The Lorelei." The professor became so interested that he took up the whole time of recitation with his discussion. He spoke of German and American political institutions, and compared the character of President Roosevelt with that of the German Emperor. Prof. Eduard came to Chicago in 1893 as world's fair correspondent for a German newspaper, and later accepted the position as teacher of German in Northwestern University.—Chicago Evening Post.

Gounod the Man.

Gounod was one of the most fascinating men I have ever met. His manner had a charm that was irresistible, and his kindly eyes, as soft and melting as a woman's, would light up with a smile now tender, now humorous, that fixed itself ineffaceably upon the memory. He could speak English fairly well, but preferred his own language, in which he was a brilliant conversationalist, and he could use to advantage a fund of keen, ready wit. He was at this time influenced by a recrudescence of that religious mysticism which had strongly characterized his youthful career, but his tone, though earnest and thoughtful when he was dwelling upon his art, could brighten up with the lightness and gaiety of a true Parisian.—Hermann Klein in Century.

Uncle Reuben Says:

Truth am mighty an' must prevail, but human natur' only likes to hear de pleasant part of it. De man who goes about speakin' de naked truth all de time is less welcome dan de liar.—Detroit Free Press.

A Natural Inquiry.

Little Nellie was out riding one day with her mother and as they passed a cemetery she asked: "Mamma, how long does it take for the tombstones to come up after they plant people?"

Somehow, it always pleases men when a worthless boy comes out, and becomes a mighty good man.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

A MENACE TO WOMANHOOD.

By Rev. James S. Stone, of Chicago.

The great peril confronting the woman of America lies in the club. It is robbing her of her womanly qualities, it is making her ambitions to do manly things. It is taking her away from her home and her family and sending her skirting about on all sorts of errands, good and foolish. It is taking her away from the church, where women have always had a sphere for work. The new ideas the club gives to women are not the ideas that make her a sweeter, better woman, or a more considerate wife and mother. They are the ideas that make her the opposite of these.

For years and years men have been slaves, more or less, to the club habit. Now the club is looked upon by them as a necessity. Does woman see that she is in the same danger of becoming a slave to this habit, which, in her, would be a pernicious thing? It is true that women's clubs do much that is good, but on the whole the influence can be but one way, and that is to make her less respected by man, less valuable to man, and less valuable to society as a whole. Society is based upon the home, not upon the club. If the club ruins society, what must become of the home? Women prize of emancipation from the old opinions that have held them enslaved. They have not been enslaved. Instead, they are running into slavery, where they will be the servants of a hard master.

Many men cannot view with complacency all the advance that women have made of late years with the trades and business that once were regarded as exclusively man's. Some women are also complaining that men have taken up occupations that formerly were entirely women's. Time will settle questions of this kind to the satisfaction of both sexes. But time will never make men love or admire a masculine woman, or woman love or admire a feminine man. Womanish men and manish women are and ever will be disliked.

I do not know that the dislike is as strong on the part of women as it is on the part of men; but there are not a few husbands, fathers and brothers who fear that the adventures and incursions of woman into places, occupations and habits that are and have ever been distinctively held by men will destroy that type of womanhood which influences and controls man mightiest for good. Whether there be reason or not for the fear that the type of womanhood men most love is passing away, the fear exists.

No true man desires his wife to be drudge or slave. On the contrary, in her he beholds the personification of all the graces and virtues he can imagine. He looks up to her as different from himself, as being purer and nobler than he can hope ever to be. He considers her wishes as his law. She is his confidant, his counselor, his inspiration, and he leaves the busy, stormy world to find in her that sympathy and encouragement which his wearied soul longs for and must have if the best that is in him is to be brought out.

With the club has come new aspirations to women. They are longing more and more to figure in public life. The club life engenders masculine traits in women—and that is deplorable. People will continue to ask, "What are women coming to?" and there will be women to defend the incursion into new fields. Yet it seems plain that in at least one new field, the club, there is a menace to womanhood.

STUDY YOUR HUSBAND'S WHIMS.

Read the history of the successful men of to-day, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred the man who stands at the head of his profession, the man who has gone from poverty to wealth, or has been elected to seats on public bodies, and is first and foremost in local and general popular favor, is the man who has had a strong, capable woman behind him pushing him onward and upward. A wife is a dead weight who has to be carried, and now, when the race of life is so hard and the competition so keen, no man so handicapped is going to win. The hysterical, pleasure-loving woman has had her day. Men loved her and admired her, and protested against any change, but when the new woman came with her sane, rational views—a woman who could be trusted like a man.

MAKING A CARTOON.

Modern Caricature a Composite Production With Many Elements.

Few people who are not directly concerned in its making ever realize how essentially the modern caricature is a composite production. Take, for example, the big, double-page cartoon which has become such a familiar weekly feature in Puck and Judge, with its complicated group of figures, its suggestive background, its multitude of clever minor points; the germ idea has been picked out from perhaps a dozen others, as the result of careful deliberation, and from the starting point the whole design has been built up, detail by detail, representing the joint cleverness of the entire editorial staff. But the collaboration reaches further back than this. A political cartoon resembles in a way a composite photograph which embodies not merely the superimposed features of the men who sat before the camera, but something also of the countless generations before them who have made their features what they are by transmitting from father to son some thing of their own personality. In the same way, the political cartoon of to-day is the product of a gradual evolution mirroring back the familiar features of many a cartoon of the past. It is not merely an embodiment of the ideas of the satirists who suggested it and the artist who drew it, but also of many a traditional and stereotyped symbol, bequeathed from generation to generation by artists dead and gone. The very essence of pictorial satire, its alpha and omega, so to speak, is symbolism, the use of certain established types, conventional personifications of Peace and War, Death and Famine and Disease. Father Time with his scythe, the Old Year and the New; the Russian Bear, the British Lion and the American Eagle; Uncle Sam and Columbia, Britannia and John Bull. These figures, as we have them to-day, cannot point to any one creator. They are not an inspiration of the moment, a stroke of genius, like Daumier's "Macaire" or Travies'

yet love like a woman; who could be reasoned with instead of cajoled—why, men saw that they had got a companion instead of a plaything, and the other woman's reign was over.

I should warn girls that when they marry their first thought should be for their husbands. It frequently happens, and many girls would admit it, that their pride is so overwhelming, and their joy so unbounded, that they run the risk of losing much of that anxiety for their husbands which they should feel. Men are constrained to forgive much of that thoughtlessness during the first few months of their wedded bliss, but there comes at last a time when a frown comes to their faces. It was only the young wife's thoughtlessness at first. The husband has returned home, perhaps, a little earlier in the evening than usual, and has found his young wife out. He doesn't like it, for the majority of men are like big babies, and always want a nurse to look after them. The wife is the nurse, and if she be absent the big baby grows restless, and doesn't know what to do with himself. Girls are best off who study the little whims of the men they have chosen as their protectors for life. It not only makes the loved ones better but it means tenfold the happiness for the girls themselves.

UNCLE SAM NEEDS A GREAT NAVY.

By Captain Richmond P. Hobson.

The United States ought to have supremacy among the nations of the world. Eliminating the fact that we have 17,000 miles of seacoast to protect and that we have more people and property on our seashores, lakes and rivers that might be attacked from the sea than in all Europe combined, there are weighty reasons why we should have the greatest navy in the world. The policy of our country stands for many things of great importance to the world at large. Our free institutions, our peaceful nature, our industrial occupation, our policy respecting affairs at home and the peaceful part we have assumed in affairs abroad all stand for a new era in the world.

The other world powers represent an old era of militarism, warfare and inherited jealousies and animosities that ought to be abolished progressively throughout the earth, and for America to give her voice weight, to have her influence felt, to make her policies effective, she must have the navy. Armies cannot help us as they help the nations of Europe. America's standing among the nations of the world will always depend upon her naval strength.

WOMEN LOVE MORE THAN MEN.

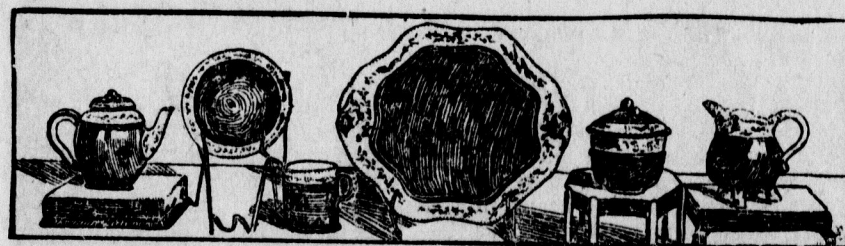
By Paolo Mantegazza.

Men and women can love with the same force, but they will never love in the same manner, because upon the altar of their passion they bring profoundly different natures. Only a woman could have written this sublime thought: "Ah, undoubtedly in the mysteries of our nature to love and again to live is what is left of our heavenly heritage." Neither the civilization of extreme peoples nor customs in their infinite forms, nor the caprices of tyrants, nor the supreme power of mind have been able to modify this immutable law. In the miserable cahute of the Eskimo or in the palace of a prince woman gives her entire self to man, first as a daughter, then as a sweetheart, as wife, and as mother. Woe to man if he denies to live the holiest right of all, that of loving and of being loved! For woman to love is the first need. She is entirely, from head to foot, impregnated with love. It is the sun ray which beams, warms, enflames and fertilizes the heart.

You men who think you render your wife happy by giving her luxury, gold and gowns, remember that within every woman wishes to love, feel warmed by the sight of a man, lean upon his faithful arm, feel herself necessary to a companion whose pride she will be; she wishes to be the first for some one. In the midst of a splendid luxury you will see an unhappy woman enveloped by the gentle solicitude of her husband.

Do you ask a woman why she loves. She succeeds in loving creatures uncultivated enough, poor enough, deformed enough to inspire astonishment or terror. In order that this creature may be all to her she must adorn it with the light which emanates from her heart. She does not doubt that she can be loved when she loves. Did Caesar doubt of victory? Napoleon of eternity?

CHINA SERVICE WHICH SOLD FOR \$15,000.



The canary yellow Sevres china cabaret herewith illustrated was recently sold for about \$15,000. That it is probably worth very much more it is reasonable to assume since the purchaser was a firm of very shrewd dealers whose purpose it manifestly is to resell. The set is particularly valuable by reason of the fact that it was painted by the inimitable elder Leve in 1786. The set consists of a plateau, teapot and cover, sugar bowl and cover, milk pitcher and one cup and saucer. It is of the finest quality of Sevres, of a delicate canary yellow groundwork, and the colors, after the lapse of more than a century and a quarter, are as bright as though they had been burned in but yesterday.

"Mayeux." They are the product of a century of evolution, a gradual survival of the fittest, resulting from the unconscious natural selection of popular approval.—Bookman.

Sighing Is Caused by Worrying.

Sighing is but another name for oxygen starvation. The cause of sighing is most frequently worry. An interval of several seconds often follows moments of mental disquietude, during which time the chest walls remain rigid until the imperious demand is made for oxygen, thus causing the deep inhalation. It is the expiration following the inspiration that is properly termed the sigh, and the sigh is simply an effort of the organism to obtain the necessary supply of oxygen. The remedy is to cease worrying. One may be anxious, but there is no rational reason for worrying. A little philosophy will banish worry at once. Worry will do no good; it will rob one of pleasures when blessings do come, as one will not be in a condition to enjoy them. All very true, our readers may say; but is it always possible to practice this philosophy? On this point we can only say try—for it is worth acquiring.

How to Eat Mushrooms.

An American woman in Japan bought a can of mushrooms and found the directions translated into English as follows: "Direction—If several person will be to eat this in that manner they shall feel satisfied nutrition and very sweet or it can put in the hot water for the half hour and then take off the lid. They shall be proper to eat. It can be supply without putridity for several years."

When the Shah's Wives Stroll.

The Shah of Persia does not wish the public to feast their eyes on the beauty of his wives. When his numerous spouses go out for a ride or a stroll a troop of attendants precede them at a distance of a few hundred feet, shouting: "Run and hide yourselves!" Pedestrians and all others then scamper indoors.

"You are too good for me," a woman says, in the first days of their engagement; and after a while he begins to believe it, and looks further.

THE UNGUIDED BRIDEGROOM.

Room for Instructions on How to Look Properly Happy.

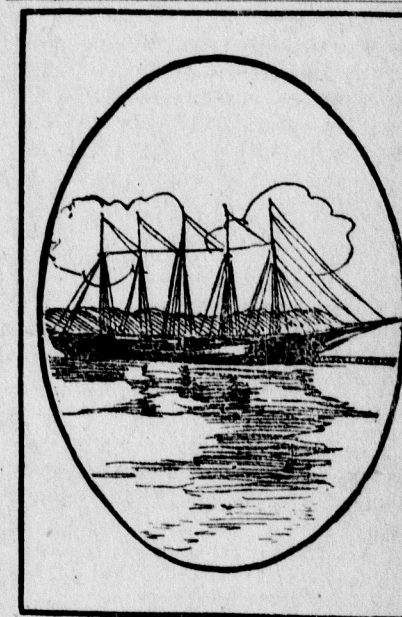
A thoughtful young man of Washington was heard to decry the fact the other day that while there is a deluge of don'ts and do's for the bride to follow—how to enter the church, how to behave during the ceremony, what to wear, and so on—the bridegroom must shift for himself.

"There is absolutely nothing to guide a man but his own awkward self, and it isn't fair," he said. "From the time a girl is old enough to hear, she understands the importance of having things done properly at a wedding, while the prospective groom is something necessary to complete the picture, but a secondary consideration, and nothing short of inspiration can get a man through a marriage ceremony gracefully."

"In order to impress the bride and spectators that he is enthusiastic about it, he appears with a sort of frozen grin on his face that you expect to melt at any moment and run down his collar. If he is too frightened to respond in a loud voice some of his bride's friends will whisper 'that he was unwilling from the first'—again, if he replies in a loud, stern voice, another bunch in another direction of the church will huddle together and express how glad they are that they are not marrying him, while the attitude of many is that they are signing away their life and all worth living for. So I think it about time," concluded the thoughtful young man, "that somebody is writing a few hints on how to behave that we may appear enthusiastic about being married, without being ridiculous and a target for the people to knock at."—Washington Post.

NEW FIVE-MASTED SHIP IS THE FINEST OF ITS TYPE.

The first schooner of her type to be launched in the Atlantic is the five-masted steel "Kinco," built at the A. S. S. yards at Bath, Me. The "Kinco" will be able to carry an im-



THE BIG SCHOONER KINCO.

mense amount of canvas and is expected to make a record for speed. In freight carrying the schooner is expected to make a saving over the best of freight steamers, and it is the prediction of her builders that she, and others of her type, will give the sailing vessel a new lease of life on the high seas.

How Shop Girls Dance.

The dance hall is truly a passion with working girls. I suppose it is bred in the feminine bone. I have seen the little girls on the East Side dancing rhythmically on the street, to the music of some hand organ, while heavy wagons rolled by unheeded. When those little girls grow older and become shop girls they continue to indulge their passion for the waltz. Some of them dance every night, and are so confirmed in it that they are technically known as "spellers." Many a girl, nice girl, too, loses the art so much that she will dance with any man she meets, whatever his character or appearance. Often two girls will go to some dance hall, which may or may not be entirely respectable, and deliberately look for men to dance with. A girl may never want to see her fellow waltzer again, but many of these girls get involved with undesirable men simply through their uncontrollable passion for the waltz. When carried to excess, it is as bad as drink or gambling.—Leslie's Monthly.

His Lucid Explanation.

"Ef you please, suh," said the colored citizen, "I come for my freedom papers." "Your 'freedom papers'?" "Yes, suh. Ahn't you de man what married me?" "I'm the man—but what do you want me to do now?" "Well, suh, I ahn't got eddication nuff ter say it lak de law say it, but—I wants ter put ummarry me—onjine me—but me asunder—make me one again, en not two, en sen' me on my 'freedom honeymoon!'"—Atlanta Constitution.

Painting Is Appropriate.

Some very handsome paintings were placed recently on the walls of the cafe of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. The man who hung them evidently had a good idea of the fitness of things. Suspended just over the sign of a firm of Wall street brokers is a picture of a flock of sheep, the thickness of whose fleeces indicates that they are about ready to be shorn. "Very appropriate," is the inevitable comment of those who notice the juxtaposition of the sign and the painting.

Most men cease to be cynics before they are 30 years of age.

and at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

It is asserted that there are many different languages and dialects spoken in Caucasia.

order to dock this section the outer pontoons will be sunk the middle pontoon and then

What an unlimited stock of excuses
the people have.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

Little Boy—Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw.
Mother—What is?
Little Boy—I just saw our school-teacher at the corner of the street a-laughin' just like other people.

TOWN NEWS

The Glorious Fourth.
One week from today.
The day we celebrate.
Be ready for the fire alarm.
C. Hyndling of Redwood City was in town Tuesday.
Let the fireworks roar but look out for a conflagration.
Mrs. A. Bildhauer is reported slightly improving.
R. J. Carroll and wife made a trip to San Jose Monday.
W. J. Martin returned from the North on Wednesday.
Work at the stone quarry is going on with a full force.
Dave Martin is spending his vacation at Concord, Cal.
Shoot your firecrackers but keep a bucket of water handy.
Mrs. E. C. Collins of San Francisco spent Friday in this town.
S. C. Coombs is still confined to his home on account of sickness.
Geo. Bissett has had the roof of his house on Olive avenue painted.
The steel works are still delayed for want of material for building.
Mrs. J. J. Nessler of San Francisco paid our town a visit Wednesday.
Mrs. Wm. Grogan of Shasta County is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. Schmidt.
Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ferriter of San Rafael were visitors here on Wednesday.
Henry Michenfelder spent Saturday looking after his interests at this place.
We are pleased to note the fact that Mrs. W. J. Martin continues to improve.
Johnny Kelly came up from Morgan Hill Sunday on a visit to old friends here.
W. S. Taylor received a large consignment of hay from Tres Pinos the past week.
A. E. Shirley departed last week for a two weeks' trip through Santa Cruz county.
Three carloads of building material from the east arrived Thursday for the steel plant.
W. F. Bailey has completed quite an artistic sign on Geo. Wallace's lodging house on Grand avenue.
Don't overlook the entertainment at Armour Pavilion this evening for the benefit of the Catholic church.
The many friends of J. Fourie will be pleased to learn that he is steadily improving at the Agnews hospital.
Foreman Newman had his horse company out for a drill last Monday night. All members were present.
Some three or four acres of grass were burned in a grass fire below the school house Wednesday afternoon.
Fourteen carloads of packing-house products were shipped from the Western Meat Company's plant last Monday.
Dr. McGovern is spending a few days at Santa Rosa with the National Guard of California, of which he is a member.
Mrs. Lennie LaBree of South San Francisco is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith—Lodi Sentinel.
Miss Mary O'Connor, sister of J. P. O'Connor of this place, graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose last Friday.
It is reported that the obstacle to the construction of the electric road has been removed and that work will begin at an early date.
Mrs. H. J. Vandenberg and daughter and Miss Mary McDonald attended the Normal school graduating exercises at San Jose Friday.
Mrs. A. Roddick spent Friday here as the guest of Mrs. J. E. Sullivan. Mr. Roddick is in the cattle region of northern Medocino county.
Arthur Thompson, who left here some three weeks ago, is at present employed in one of the packing houses at South Omaha, Neb.
J. P. Fourie, oldest son of John Fourie of this place, arrived from France Saturday and intends to make his future home with his folks.
Toney Bildhauer returned from Los Angeles last Saturday, where he has spent the past six months in one of the slaughter houses at that place.
The coming week will be fraught with danger. Look out for the firecracker fire. The small boy and the big firecracker will hold the town in a state of terror.
The Standard Electric Company has had a force of men engaged in replacing insulators and inspecting the line between San Francisco and Redwood City the past week.
With three derricks in operation continuously and a force of seventy-five men the output of rock at the South San Francisco quarry amounts to five hundred tons daily.
P. R. Brown has made arrangements to move to San Mateo today, where he will make his future home. He will still remain in the employ of the Western Meat Company as night engineer.
Miss Mount, formerly teacher at the local school, was in town Saturday calling on former friends. Miss Mount has been teaching school in the Philippines since her departure from here.
Mr. S. A. Coombs and wife, former residents of this place, have located in one of the Werner cottages on Commercial avenue. The couple made Redwood City their home for some time past.
A. T. Brill, who has been a trustworthy employee for the Western Meat Company the past two years, departed for his home in New York City last Monday, where he will remain until after the holiday season.
Miss Kitty Eikerenkotter, niece of Supervisor Eikerenkotter, was among the injured in the railroad accident at Point Reyes on Sunday. Fortunately the young lady's injuries are not very serious.

Rev. Geo. F. Samuel will preach in Hansbrough Hall Sunday, June 28th, at 7:30 p. m. sharp. The congregation is steadily increasing in size and the community is taking greater interest in the church.
The case of Green vs. Thornton was tried before a jury in the Superior Court at San Jose and a verdict rendered June 24th. The verdict is against Thornton and gives the Green heirs possession of the old Green ranch, near Colma, and \$5000 in cash.
The County Board of Education is in session at Redwood City correcting examination papers and revising the course of study. Principal H. R. Panton is attending the session regularly which will close about the first of the coming month.
Messrs. Baldwin & Howell are so pleased with the result of the application of oil to the surface of Warren road in San Mateo Park, that they are making arrangements to have all the roads in that popular addition similarly treated.—San Mateo Times.
W. J. McEWEN, Vitaopathist.
Do you suffer from any ailments?
TRY VITAOPATHY.
It has helped others it will help you!
Hours: 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays by appointment.
On Saturday, June 20th, Geo. Leahy, formerly of this place, was drowned in the San Joaquin River at Cornwall, while in swimming with his brother, Wm. Leahy, and several other young men. The body of Geo. Leahy was buried at Menlo Park on Tuesday, Geo. Wallace of this place acting as one of the pallbearers.
MEMORIAL.
Whereas, The Almighty and Supreme Ruler of the Universe, having seen fit and believing it wise, did remove from our midst our much esteemed Neighbor Rudolph Gollnik;
Therefore, we, the Neighbors of Progress Camp No. 425, W. of W., most sincerely offer the bereaved wife and family that heartfelt sympathy which we know must be borne by her in her loneliness under these trying circumstances.
Resolved, That this memorial be placed upon the minutes of the Camp and a copy be delivered to the wife and also be sent to the Enterprise for publication.
C. R. Robinson, T. Mason, Committee.
EXCURSION RATES.
South San Francisco, June 25th, 1903.
Special rates for July 4th: From South San Francisco to San Francisco and return, 50c; tickets good going July 3rd and 4th, and returning on July 7th. Special rates to other stations given on application to Agent.
A. KELLER, Agt.
MILLBRAE NOTES.
E. A. Green and family are down from the city for the summer.
Quite a delegation of our town people left on Tuesday for a month's camp at La Honda.
Depot Agent Murphy and wife leave on the first for a two weeks' stay in Southern California.
The Oakland Dairy has transferred all its stock to Menlo Park for a period of six weeks, owing to a scarcity of pasture.
Laborers from all parts of the county have been flocking here of late seeking employment on the new pipe line which the Spring Valley Water Company is putting through.
Supt. Worthington of the Coast line has given orders for the enlargement of the depot at this point. Commodious living quarters will be fitted up for the agent and considerable more warehouse room added.
Geo. Leahy, who was drowned at Antioch last Friday, worked here all last summer driving a team for Contractor Cushing. He was a young man of steady habits and made many friends during his stay, all of whom will regret his untimely departure.—Leader, San Mateo.
COURT HOUSE PLANS
CONSUME A DAY
Asking for Bids Postponed Until Next Meeting—Another "Tilt" on Bridge Contracts.
The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting on Monday to consider the plans and specifications prepared by Dodge & Dooliver for the proposed new courthouse at Redwood City. Fifty-five type-written pages of specification proved too great a task, especially in view of the fact that Supervisor McEvoy had an inquiry as to the whys and wherefores of almost every proposition, thus preventing a discussion between Mr. Dodge, the architect, and the Board. When the last page had been reached it was after 5 o'clock, and the work of framing the notice to bidders was deferred until the next meeting, which will be July 6th.
The architect had left the amount of the contractor's bond blank.
McEvoy said the law required a 100 per cent bond—50 per cent being for the protection of material, men and labor, and 50 per cent for the faithful performance of the work.
The architect argued in favor of a 25 per cent bond, and although his specifications stipulated a Surety Company security, he now thought a good personal bond just as good.
A personal bond for 100 per cent will be accepted provided the sureties are acceptable to the Board.
A clause was inserted authorizing the Board to employ a Superintendent of Construction.
McEvoy objected to galvanized iron for the cornice and other trimmings of the building on the ground that it gave the structure a cheap appearance. He thought it was a mistake and asked the architect the reason.
The architect said the reason was the first step in limiting the cost of the building to \$125,000 was a mistake. The style of building desired by everybody would cost much more.

He preferred terra cotta, but it would cost more money, and he was compelled to use galvanized iron for the sake of economy. He thought the extra cost for terra cotta trimmings would be about \$5000.
John McBain advised the Board to use terra cotta if the cost was \$10,000 extra. Galvanized iron would be a disgrace to the county.
Debenedetti—But we have only \$125,000 to work on. If we keep adding here and there we shall have no courthouse.
Eikerenkotter—In order to carry out the designs and keep within the \$125,000 appropriation we will have to economize in many other directions.
MacBain—Can't you increase the appropriation?
Coleman—We have advertised for plans for a \$125,000 courthouse and can consider no other proposition at this time.
MacBain—I understand, but a mistake has been made and now is the time to rectify it. My only interest is to see the county get a first-class building.
Eikerenkotter—Is the Board bound to keep within the appropriation of \$125,000?
Coleman—That is my understanding of the steps thus far taken.
Eikerenkotter—I do not think we should be bound to any such sum. It is too small.
McEvoy suggested that sandstone be substituted for granite in the foundation which would prove equally desirable and result in a great saving. The money thus saved could be put into terra cotta trimmings and cornice.
The architect approved of this, and bids will be received in two propositions: First for sandstone basement and terra cotta trimmings, and second for granite and galvanized iron.
NO ELEVATOR.
McEvoy called attention to the fact that although an elevator grill was specified, the elevator and machinery are left out. He asked the architect the reason.
Architect Dodge replied that as an incentive to keep the building within the appropriation he found it necessary to eliminate the elevator. There was no pressing need for this and it could be applied later when the county had more money. He also said the jail on the top floor would not be fitted with cells at the present time.
McEvoy was inclined to insist on the addition of the elevator at once, but the remainder of the Board favored leaving out the elevator, and it was so ordered.
The architect also left out of his designs the heating, ventilating and wiring department, claiming that in these lines each bidder would submit independent systems and the Board would then be in position to select the very latest and best. He was directed after a long discussion to submit designs according to his own ideas.
The Board will meet on Monday, July 6th, to issue a call for bids.
NEW BRIDGE AT BURLINGAME.
Supervisor Coleman's request that the Surveyor prepare plans and estimates for a steel or concrete bridge on the county road opposite Burlingame dairy was granted.
BRIDGE CONTRACTS.
Bids were opened for new concrete bridges on the county road at Finger Creek, Redwood City, and opposite the Atherton place at Fair Oaks.
The Clerk stated he had been informed by Joseph Neale of San Francisco that he had missed the train and desired his bid as sent by telephone to be considered. The representative of Clark & Henry, who had a bid in, objected on the ground that the absentee had no certified check on file, and the Board was therefore compelled to deny Mr. Neale's request.
DEBENEDETTI GETS EVEN.
The bids considered were as follows:
For Fair Oaks bridge: Clark & Henry, \$1040, extra macadam \$2.50 per yard; J. H. Bell, \$1039, extra macadam, \$3 per yard.
The Surveyor's estimate of cost was \$800.
McEvoy, in whose district the work is located, moved the award of the contract to Clark & Henry.
At the last meeting he accused Debenedetti of undue extravagance in bridge work and this was an opportunity for the latter to get even.
Debenedetti asked McEvoy if he didn't think steel girders would be better and cheaper. The arch is four feet high, eight feet wide and forty feet from end to end. Debenedetti thought the expenditure entirely unnecessary and the rankest kind of extravagance.
McEvoy made no reply.
Debenedetti came back saying he opposed the awarding of the contract at a figure so far in excess of the engineer's estimate, and asked McEvoy if an iron-stone sewer pipe would not suffice of such an unimportant creek.
McEvoy's hearing was bad again.
Clark & Henry were given the contract, Debenedetti voting no.
For the Finger crossing bridge Clark & Henry's bid of \$2360 was the only one received and was accepted. The Surveyor's estimate was \$2445.
APPROPRIATING ROAD FUNDS.
McEvoy introduced a resolution appropriating the remaining funds in the General Road Fund of the county as follows: First Township, \$3671.27; Second, \$2582.98; Third, \$3130.06.
The measure was fought vigorously by McCracken and Debenedetti, who held the fund was created for impoverished districts.
McEvoy replied in stating that they had already received \$3000, or \$136 more than their share, and the resolution was adopted. Coleman, Eikerenkotter and McEvoy voted aye, and Debenedetti and McCracken no.
BRIDGE INSPECTORS.
Debenedetti's request to employ Fred Vallejo as inspector of the new bridge to be erected near Halfmoon Bay at \$3 per day, to be paid out of the General Fund, was opposed by McEvoy, who said he had been employing inspectors at \$2 per day and paid them out of his road fund.
The request was finally granted, the per diem to be \$2.50 per day and payable out of the General Fund.
McEvoy and McCracken were also authorized to employ inspectors on bridge work in their districts on similar terms.—San Mateo Leader.

EVERY one of our readers is entitled to compete for the ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash prizes offered by Farm and Home for correct sets of answers to the following question.
Cut out this coupon from The Enterprise, South San Francisco, California, fill in all the blanks, and mail or hand it to The Enterprise, South San Francisco, Cal.
1. Should congress give money for good roads? Answer yes or no.
2. Should a parcels post be established to carry merchandise at very much less than present rates? Answer yes or no.
3. Should government provide a postal fractional currency for use in the mails? Answer yes or no.
4. Should the tariff be revised? Answer yes or no.
5. Should trusts be regulated or suppressed? Answer with the word "regulated" or the word "suppressed".
6. Who should be the republican candidate for president in 1904?
7. Who should be the democratic candidate for president in 1904?
8. Name any other political party that should make a nomination for the presidency, and the man it should put up.
Sent by.....
Postoffice.....
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Date and hour of mailing or handing in this coupon.....
(The time given must conform to postmark or to time stamped hereon at this office when handed in.)
RULES
Anyone of voting age, or who will be such next year is entitled to one vote.
There are no fees, no conditions of any kind. Simply answer all or any of the questions as you please, sign your name, address and occupation.
The correct set of answers will be that in which each of the replies is the one that receives a majority of all the votes cast.
First prize, \$250.00 will be awarded to the set of answers earliest mailed or handed in that proves to be correct, judged by this standard. Second prize, \$100.00 for next nearest or next earliest correct set of answers, and so on.
All replies must be sent in by August 1 at latest. The prize award will appear in Farm and Home as soon thereafter as possible. It offers the following
CASH PRIZES
Grand Prize.....\$250.00
Second Prize.....100.00
Third Prize.....50.00
Fourth of \$25 each.....200.00
Twenty of \$10 each.....200.00
Twenty of \$5 each.....100.00
Fifty of \$2 each.....100.00
197 Prizes in all.....\$1,000.00
MARKET REPORT.
CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are more plentiful and selling at easier prices. SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.
HOGS—Hogs are in demand, but at steady prices.
PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand.
LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are 10 to 15 per cent shrinkage on Cattle, delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.
CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 9@10; 2d quality, 7½c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6@6½c; Thin Cows, 4@6c.
HOGS—Hard, grain fed, 140 to 250 lbs., 8@9½c; over 250 to 300 lbs., 5½c@6c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½c@5c; hogs weighing under 140 lbs., 5½c@6c.
SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 4½c@4¾c; L.w.s., 3½c@4c. Spring Lambs, 4½c@5c.
CALVES—Under 250 lbs., alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs., 4½c@4¾c. FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.
BEEF—First quality steers, 7½c; second quality, 6c; first quality cows and heifers, 6½c@7c; second quality, 6@6½c; third quality, 5½c@6c.
VEAL—Large, 7½c@8c; medium, 8½c@9c; small, good, 9½c@10c; common, 6@7c.
MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 8½c@9c; light, 9@9½c; Heavy Ewes, 8@8½c; Light Ewes, 8½c@9c; Suckling Lambs No. 1, 9@10c.
DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9@9½c.
PROVISIONS—Hams, 13½c@15½c; picnic hams, 9½c@10c; Atlantic ham, 11c.
BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 18c; light S. C. bacon, 17c; med. bacon, clear, 12c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 12½c; clear, light bacon, 14½c; clear ex. light bacon, 15c.
BEEF—Extra Family, bbl., \$13.30; do, hf. bbl., \$7.00; Family Beef, bbl., \$13.50; do, hf. bbl., \$7.00; Extra Mess, bbl., \$13.50; do, hf. bbl., \$7.00.
PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 12c; do, light, 12c; do, Bellies, 12½c; Extra Clear, bbls., \$22.00; hf. bbls., \$11.25; Soused Pigs' Feet, hf. bbls., \$5.00; do, kits, 1.00.
LARD—Prices are 10 to 15 per cent higher than on 5th tins.
CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, \$1.35; Roast Beef, 2s \$2.35; 1s, \$1.35.
H. E. Plymire, M. D.
SURGEON, W. M. CO.
OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.
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Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.
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First-Class Family Resort
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Table First Class.
Family Parties and Picnics a Specialty.
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THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.
For the Celebrated Beers of the
Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows and South San Francisco
BREWERIES
—AND—
THE UNION ICE CO.
Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

The Real Thing. A Genuine Wayside Inn.

Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.
Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.
Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.
Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.
W. R. MARKT, Proprietor.

San Mateo County Building and Loan Association.

Assets, \$175,000.00.
Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.
No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.
GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary, Redwood City, Cal.

IF YOU WANT GOOD MEAT


Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

Dr. J. C. McGovern

Dentist
OFFICE: 1170 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO
Hours: 9 to 12 A. M. 1 to 5 P. M.
Telephone Folsom 3532
At Residence, South San Francisco, by appointment evenings.

South San Francisco PHARMACY

106 GRAND AVENUE (Merriam Block)
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES
Cosmetics for the Complexion and Hair.
Fancy Goods, Stationery, Candles, Cigars Etc. Prices reasonable.
Tiekle your best One by purchasing a bottle of PERFUME or buy your mother a bottle of "Jeromes' Hair Restorative" for Fifty Cents.
AYRES & COMPANY



First-Class Stock
BOOTS: and : SHOES,
Constantly on hand and for sale
Below City Prices.
All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.
P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.
GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

A BOOTLESS EFFORT.

African Servant Whose Vanity Stood a Supreme Test.

The first demand of a servant in Africa is for new clothing and boots. Mr. Portman in "Station Studies," tells of securing a black boy named Hamis, who immediately declared that he must have new boots, so his master went with him to a shop where boots were obtainable.

He beckoned to me eagerly to enter, and the anxious feat of winning me inside once accomplished, he flew like a bird of prey at some brilliantly polished brown boots which adorned one end of the room. Their size was so diminutive that only the smallest of dandies could have worn them, and their shape so exquisite that even he must have gone through long and careful training to achieve his purpose. Such a training, I need hardly say, Hamis had never experienced. He had, on the contrary, gone unshod all his life.

But none of these considerations seemed, in his opinion, to present any hindrance, and in a moment he was sitting on the ground carefully trying the sole of the boot by his own to see if it were really small enough. Yes, it proved to be just right. The cloudy outline of his own sole showed up in voluptuous folds all round the slender lines of the boot. The heel just reached his heel, and the toe came within an inch of his toe. He was satisfied; the size was right; he would wear that boot.

I was content to watch him for a moment or two as he strained and battled with his new purchase. It was a fresh experience if a melancholy one. But after a moment or two I searched the shop for a pair of boots that might suit him. Having chosen the largest I could find, I informed Hamis, through the interpretation of the shopman, that the pair into which he had forced a few of his toes would not be his. "Let him take them off," I continued. Fearful of my intentions, he had by this time almost succeeded in getting them on. "Let him try the pair which I have selected for him."

But I was too late. For at this Hamis not only managed to dispose of his feet finally in the boots, but actually stood up in them without sign of pain, and indicated that they fitted him perfectly.

"No," said I, growing impatient, "the boots do not fit perfectly; they do not fit at all. Take them off."

But he had no thought of resigning them so easily. And it was not till I had seized him sharply and pronounced an ultimatum through the agency of the shopman that the whole horror of his position dawned upon him, and he realized that I really meant what I said.

Then, before there could be any chance of intervening, the whole strength of his emotions burst forth in a sea of tears, and simultaneously in such a storm of eloquence as I had never heard before. I made several attempts to silence him without any success, and was finally driven to grant that his boots should be removed by force.

So we formed ourselves into a sort of team, the boy pulling at Hamis's feet and we at the boys' waist; and at last we managed to twist and wriggle the boots from Hamis's feet. They were blown and swollen indeed, but still unburst and salable, although as a size larger, I appeared the shopman, urged Hamis into the street, followed him myself, and we went home, bootless, hot and surly.

THE BRAZILIAN COW-TREE.

Mr. Paul Fountain, a recent traveller in South America, describes a remarkable tree which he found growing in the valley of the Amazon, and which he thinks may be found in Central America as well. As in the case of the rubber-tree, it is the sap of the tree that makes it interesting.

Its sap is a milk, singularly like the finest cow's milk. It is highly nutritious and will mix with water, hot or cold, and never curdles in coffee, cocoa or tea. It keeps good for a week, even in this climate, and has much the taste of a cow's milk in which cinnamon has been steeped. It is rather thicker than ordinary milk, having the feeling in the mouth of liquid gum. If left standing for a time a thick, unctuous cream arises, which, when dry, has the consistency of wax. I have drunk large quantities of it, both as it came from the tree and also mixed with tea or cocoa, with which it combines better than cow's milk; and I can say that it is not only exceedingly sustaining, but it has not the slightest deleterious quality. When I could get this sap I always chose it in preference to cow's milk.

The sap is obtained either by wounding the bark of the trunk or by breaking the smaller branches. It runs freely, and several quarts can be obtained from a single tree in the course of a few hours. Unless the tree is much broken or cut, it does not seem to suffer much from the loss of sap.

Britain's Fisheries.

In a recent year the fish caught around the British coast weighed 800,000 tons, being worth in money from \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000. A year's catch in the United Kingdom comprises, among other things, 250,000 tons of herrings. It is not easy to conceive what the figures mean. Packed up in thousands, the herrings would fill 2,500,000 barrels. Eight million cod are caught in a year, and 6,000 tons of salmon, with a value of between \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000.

MANY ATTRACTIONS FOR POLITICIANS IN POSITION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

J. INGALLS, of Kansas, once stated that the office of United States Senator was the most attractive post under the government—the supreme prize of American politics—the Presidency not excepted. Mr. Ingalls was not the only man who held that opinion. In the cloak-room of the Senate a few days ago the reasons why the office of Senator was such a desirable position were subject of an animated discussion between a group of Senators.

"One of the reasons that the office is so much sought after," said a Western Senator, "is that its comparative fixity of tenure gives service in the upper branch of Congress a powerful charm for men of ambition. Its desirability may be inferred from the action of many of the Legislatures in the last few months which have had Senators to elect. Within the last few weeks Platt, of New York; Fairbanks, of Indiana; Spooner, of Wisconsin; Teller, of Colorado; Platt, of Connecticut, and Allison, of Iowa, were re-elected for the term beginning this year."

"The only instance known of a man resigning his seat in the Senate to enter the House was that furnished by Henry Clay. The relative attractiveness of the two branches of Congress has radically changed since that time, however, and there are several reasons why the post of a Senator is far more desirable than that of a Representative, although the salary is no greater."

"The post of Senator carries with it a social prestige which is wanting in that of a Representative. The term is much longer, the chamber is smaller, and, therefore, each of its members is able to command a greater share of the country's attention than falls to the lot of the average Representative. In addition to this the scope of the Senate's activity because of its power over treaties and Presidential nominations is broader than that of the House; it has been able to usurp, through its power of amendment, the prerogative primarily belonging to the House of originating revenue bills, and the freedom of debate which it enjoys gives a chance for all of its members to assert themselves. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why lawyers of the first rank, like Senator Daniel, of Virginia, and Spooner, of Wisconsin, enjoying a lucrative practice in their respective States, have been willing to give up their large private income to accept a seat in the Senate, which pays but a small fraction of the money they could undoubtedly earn on the outside."

"It may also account for the fact that men of the very highest talent and reputation have been anxious to accept Senatorial honors in cases where their private income is sufficient to place them above the ordinary struggles of life."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A MINGLING OF DELICATE AND AUSTERE EFFECTS IN THE HIGH TURN-OVER COLLARS.



A mingling of delicate and austere effects shows in the new high turn-over linen collars which are ornamented with embroidered or woven-in dots in white or color and a single or double row of hemstitching about the edges. Other linen turnover collars come in uncompromising plainness. Some of the models have a perpendicular buttonhole near the edge of each flap in front. Through these buttonholes a link clasp is slipped. Low rolling Byron collars are popular for sporting costumes, as they permit perfect freedom for the throat and at the same time have a neat, trim appearance. A linen collar which has attained popularity in Paris is a stiff, clerical band, fastening with two studs at the back. The scarf is tied about the base of the collar. The tie which is, as a rule, worn with the stiff linen collar is the long scarf of soft silk crape or the new linen gauze. Long scarfs are the prevailing neckties. There are, indeed, comparatively few stiff mannish ties to wear with linen collars. Even ascots are softly crossed or the ends merely looped over each other. The Windsor tie, with its loose, free bow or soft knot, is a favorite.

NO RACE SUICIDE IN THIS FAMILY.



MR. AND MRS. OSCAR WEBER AND CHILDREN.

Oscar Weber, of Atlantic City, proves his belief in the "Rooseveltian theory" by striving to pound out a living as a cabinet maker for a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are boys. By strict attention to detail and indomitable ambition Weber has succeeded in giving all of them educational advantages and none of them has gone to bed hungry. The oldest child has reached the advanced age of 25, and the youngest is half past three. Weber was born in Saxony and his wife is a Bohemian, but neither of them is worrying on that account. In fact they are both well satisfied with the institutions of their adopted country. The accompanying picture of the family is a chip shy, as one child was away from home when the camera was trained on the group.

No Street Car Seats for Her.

"Lots of funny things happen right along on these cars," said a conductor on the Fourteenth street line to a passenger, one day last week. "See the large woman standing inside?" he continued, using his index finger. "Well, she boarded my car at the Treasury, and unless somebody leaves the car I'm of the opinion she'll be standing when we reach Mount Pleasant, and all for her treatment of a poor, timid little man who failed to resign his seat to her, a space that she could not have occupied to save her life, and she knew it; but some women, in order to make men occupying seats feel uncomfortable, will do anything from smothering them with their aggressive bundles down to standing on their feet, all of which this woman had tortured the little man with, and she finally was the cause of sending the whole car into roars of laughter. With the woman, standing in front of him and swinging on to a strap, the little man tried to get up, and, as the large woman thought, to offer her his seat at last. Quite loud enough for every one to hear, she said, with completeness and in a tone calculated to freeze anything: 'Oh, I insist that you keep your seat, sir. I have stood for ten squares, and I guess I can stand the rest of the way,' and he was fairly shoved back into his seat. Very soon he tried to get up again. 'I

explained to you, sir, that I am perfectly able to stand, and would not have your seat."

"But," cried the little man, "I want to get off, and everybody laughed but the large woman."—Washington Post.

Stockings.

How many readers are familiar with the history and origin of the most common articles they daily use? We eat, drink, wear without thinking whence or wherefore. Stockings were known among the Romans more than 1,800 years ago, as is proved by paintings found in the ruins of Pompeii. They were considered more ornamental than useful. In the colder climate of northern Europe they became a necessity, and the manufacture of them became a recognized employment in the twelfth century, when they were fashioned chiefly of cloth. In the reign of Edward II. they assumed a resemblance of those now worn. At the courts of Spain and Italy they were fashioned of silk and were made enormously large.

Indiana Men Are Tallest.

The men of Indiana are taller than those of any other State or nation in the world. This is shown by army records.

Does a little appreciation spoil you? It spoils most people.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of **OLD DR. SAMUEL PITCHER**

Pumpkin Seed—
Aloes—
Rhubarb—
Sulphur—
Ginger—
Cinnamon—
Mint—
Licorice—
Sage—
Peppermint—
Mustard—
Flavor.

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Facsimile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

How Trees Cool the Air.

We think of a tree as a cooling agent because its shade protects us from the heat of the sun, but it cools the air in another way that is not generally known; in fact, it cools the air around it as a lump of ice cools a vessel of water.

The tree has a body temperature of about 45 degrees, just as we have a body temperature of 98 degrees, which is not affected by outside influences. It is the tree's blood heat, so to speak. So that the air around it is cooled by the tree itself as well as by the shade it makes.

When a tree in full leaf is struck by a strong wind we wonder that it is not torn all to pieces. And so it would be but for the way the limbs and twigs are arranged by nature. That arrangement is such that the effect of the wind is broken, for the limbs sway and move in a hundred directions instead of one, and the force of the blast is so scattered that it is comparatively harmless.

If the limbs all moved at once in the same direction no tree could escape being torn apart.

A Helping Hand.

"Gracious," exclaimed the stranger in the west. "What a cruel country this is!"

"How's that, stranger?" asked the tough citizen.

"Why, I just heard that a fellow was shot down here yesterday for lending a helping hand to a fellow mortal!"

"Lending a helping hand, did yeh say?" queried the cowboy. "Why, I remember the case."

"How was it?"

"Alkali Ike was a-playin' a poker game an' he slipped three aces 't his partner under th' table. Of course, somebody shot 'im fr lendin' that soht of a helpin' hand!"—Baltimore Herald.

Secret For Secret.

In the days of Louis XIV. even warriors bandied epigrams with one another.

The Maréchal de Grammont had taken a fortress by siege.

"I will tell you a secret," said its military governor after surrendering.

"The reason of my capitulation was that I had no more powder."

"And, secret for secret," returned the maréchal suavely, "the reason of my accepting it on such easy terms was that I had no more balls."

Describing It Exactly.

"The world isn't what it used to be," complained the cynic. "Formerly a man had some chance. Now it is just like—just like!"

"Just like a church fair," said the listener, supplying the lacking simile without an effort.—Judge.

The Easy Way.

A schoolboy, being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied:

"If you please, sir, I should like it upon the Italian system of penmanship—the upward stroke heavy and the down one light."

A Poor Bureau.

"Yes," apologized the old citizen, "our town is pretty dirty. I know, but we have a street cleaning bureau."

"Bureau!" exclaimed the unsophisticated stranger. "I should think that would be about the poorest implement you could use for cleaning streets."

"Well, it is."—Chicago Tribune.

No Idlers Wanted.

He—They say the eyes are the windows of the heart. Now, when I look at your eyes—

She—I hope you notice the signs in the windows.

He—Signs! What signs?

She—"No Admittance Except on Business."—Philadelphia Press.

An Early Day Railroad Wreck.

In the early days of the road there was a smash up, and all were badly shaken up. The next morning a burly farmer limped into the superintendent's office and said, "Mr. Superintendent, I came in to see what you were going to give me for shaking me up so yesterday."

The superintendent asked how much he thought he ought to have for his injuries. "Well, I think it worth 50 cents, and I will settle for that."

The superintendent replied that it was quite a sum, but as the man seemed honest he would pay him, and he did so, taking his receipt in full. The superintendent said, "I will be liberal with you and give you a pass to take you home."

"No, you won't. As long as these pins"—slapping his legs—"last I won't go on your darn railroad any more."—National Magazine.

Prevention of Corns.

There are suggestions without number for the cure of corns. Any reputable chiropodist and some who are not reputable can furnish an unfailing remedy. But there is one sure way to prevent them. Don't wear the same pair of shoes two days in succession.

Corns are caused by friction on the toes, and the most expert bootmaker cannot make two pairs of shoes which will rub the feet in the same place. The change of shoes gives the feet a chance to rest. It is also good for the shoes, and footwear which is treated in this fashion will last much longer than if put to daily use.

The Crocodile.

Pliny said the crocodile's skin "will abide any injury and not be pierced." That may have been true in his day, but it is not true now. The bullet of a heavy modern rifle will pierce the skin anywhere unless it strikes in a slanting direction. The crocodile is not as a rule hard to kill, provided one can get a good shot at it, but that is just the trouble. It has not the marvelous vitality of the shark, which will sometimes struggle furiously for an hour, although covered with apparently mortal wounds.—Chicago News.

Remarkable Lakes.

On the Mangishlak peninsula, in the Caspian sea, there are five small lakes. One of them is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow man and beast to cross the lake on foot. Another is as round as any circle and of a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystal form a setting white as the driven snow to the water, which not only shows all the colors from violet to rose red, but from which rises a perfume of violets. Both the perfume and the color are the result of the presence of seaweeds.

A Horse's Strength.

The average weight of a horse is 1,000 pounds; his strength is equivalent to that of five men. In a horse mill moving at three feet per second, track twenty-five feet diameter, he exerts with the machine the power of four and a half horses. The greatest amount a horse can pull in a horizontal line is 900 pounds, but he can only do this momentarily; in continued exertion probably half of this is the limit.

Not Superstitious.

Mr. Hopeford—The date you have set for our wedding comes on Friday. Friday is supposed to be an unlucky day.

Mrs. Lakeside (from the west)—So I've heard; but it can't be any more unlucky than the other days. I've tried all the rest.—New York Weekly.

Sweet Peace Assured.

Rufus—Nossuh! Ah don't have no trouble wif de boss at de shop.

Uncle Remus—Huh! Yo' mus' 'a' done reformed yo' ways, den. Is yo'?

Rufus—Nossuh! Ah'se done quit de job!—Chicago News.

BRIDAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

Not Nearly So Many Taken Nowadays as There Used to Be.

Brides are probably just as beautiful now as ever they were, but they are not nearly so anxious to record their postnuptial loveliness by means of photographs. Most photographers say they are glad of it.

"I never dM enjoy taking the pictures of brides," said a photographer. "Like all the rest of the world, I love the dear creatures, but when it comes down to \$1 a dozen commercialism they do not satisfy my artistic instincts. Few brides take a good picture. Somehow their togs are not becoming. A bride is supposed to look superlatively lovely on her wedding day, but if anybody dared to tell the truth on the subject that superstition soon would be exploded and the sweet things would realize that, instead of looking their best on that occasion, most of them are apt to look their worst. It is the same way when they come to be photographed in their wedding finery. They are either too pale or too red, and they have a nervous, anxious expression that robs the face of all good lines for photographic purposes."

"The time was when no bride considered herself really married until she had arrayed herself in spotless white and had her picture taken. Generally 'he' came with her, and 'he' looked just about as foolish as she did. Goodness the trouble I have had posing brides and bridegrooms before the camera! Instead of telling them to look pleasant I always felt like saying, 'Don't look idiotic if you can possibly help it, and then I would have to think up some device to keep her from scrounging down too close against his shoulder and to keep him from responding with an equally inappropriate embrace. But with all my precautions I never fully succeeded in preventing their acting like lunatics. The other day when looking over a lot of old negatives I came across several hundred of those sentimental combinations, and I thanked my lucky stars that nowadays few newly mated couples have the camera craze.'—Chicago Record-Herald.

POULTRY POINTERS.

Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed dry is a good feed for young ducks.

Only medium sized eggs should be set. Extra large or small ones are apt to produce deformed chicks.

Turkeys are not so sure to come home as other fowls; hence it is a good plan to mark them in some way.

Feed the young chicks often if you would have them growing rapidly, but do not feed more at a time than they will eat up clean in a few minutes.

Destroy the old nests as soon as the hens come off with the chicks. The safest and best plan is to burn all of the old material.

Healthy fowls pick up their food quickly and relish it. When they go at it lazily, pick up a grain or two and then stop something is wrong.

Never shut the fowls up in such close quarters that they cannot take enough exercise to promote digestion. Hens treated in this way will soon become too fat to lay.

If you have a canary or other cage bird look to its claws from time to time, for in a state of captivity the bird's nails grow so long that they need cutting. If this be neglected the bird is in danger of getting its nails caught in the cage and hanging there till it dies. Use a sharp pair of nail scissors and take care not to cut more than just the tips of the nails. If you hold the bird in a good light you will see a little red "thread" in each nail. This you must avoid or you will draw blood and hurt your little pet.

RHEUMATISM

An All the Year Round Disease.



Rheumatism does not come and go with winter time always; in fact some suffer more during the Spring and Summer than at any other season. When the blood is charged with Uric Acid, Alkali and other irritating poisons, then the system is in the right condition for Rheumatism to develop, and an attack is liable to come at any time, Winter or Summer.

Rheumatism, because it attacks different parts of the body, and is sudden or slow in its action, is given various names such as acute and chronic, muscular, articular, inflammatory, mercurial and acid deposits, but either kind is wearing upon the constitution, and in time produces stiffness in the muscles and joints, and sometimes the blood settles upon the valves of the heart and ends suddenly and fatally.

It won't do to let Rheumatism run on. It is a dangerous disease, and you can never tell where it is going to strike. Home remedies, plasters, liniments and such things as produce counter-irritation, are soothing and may relieve the pain temporarily, but the polluted, acid blood cannot be reached by external applications.

Rheumatism must be treated through the blood, and no remedy brings such prompt and lasting relief as S. S. S. It attacks the disease in the blood, neutralizes the acids, and removes all irritating poisons and effete matter from the system.

S. S. S. strengthens and enriches the thin acid blood, and, as it circulates through the body, the corroding, gnawing poisons and acid deposits are dislodged and washed out of the muscles and joints, and the sufferer is happily relieved from the discomforts and misery of Rheumatism.

S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, does not contain any Potash or mineral of any kind, and can be taken with safety by old and young.

Rheumatic sufferers who write us about their case will receive valuable aid and helpful advice from our physicians, for which no charge is made. We will mail free our special book on Rheumatism, which is the result of years of practical experience in treating this disease. It contains much interesting information about all kinds of Rheumatism.

Those who wait to do things on a grand scale seldom do anything. I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

True education consists in educating a child to educate himself.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is wise and safe to avoid all kinds of extremes.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Work is pleasure, but the worry and hurry we add to it kills us.

Don't accept something "just as good." Insist on having O. K. Cutter Whisky. A. P. Hotelling & Co., 429 Jackson St., San Francisco, Cal.

It does not take money, as many suppose, to have a good time in this world.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a free sample of Allen's Foot-Ease. It cures sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for Corns, Ingrowing Nails and Bunions. All Druggists sell it. 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

Some people get so worn out attending to other people's affairs that they have no strength left for their own business.

A little home is a big thing to have in old age.

The best knowledge is what you pick up yourself along the rocky road of experience.

Avoid colds by drinking Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Spruance, Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

The only crown a man should wear is the one his efforts and genius placed upon his brow.

Believe What We Say: The best proof of our sincerity about Cascares Candy Cathartic is the guarantee to cure any case of chronic constipation or purchase money refunded.

The quiet man who thinks while others bluster generally reaches out and picks the persimmon when it is ripe.

Mem. for Good Health. To-day drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

If your business is dull go complain to your editor and see what he says.

"As a man thinketh, so is he." As a man drinketh, so is he. Drink Gilt Edge Whisky and you'll be good. Wichman, Latgen & Co., S. F.

The best school is the world where Professor Experience makes you pay for your lessons.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper.

N. F. N. P. U. No. 26, 1903.

RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

Warning Notes Calling the Wicked to Repentance.



PROSPERITY often paralyzes piety. Martyrdom is heaven's medal. A sugared smile cannot sweeten a sour life.

Love cannot be limited by latitude or longitude. Punishment is not persecution. Better be a good man than a man of goods.

Prosperity is usually a poor soil for prayer. Every act is both a consequence and a cause.

There is no vain repetition of a righteous deed. Some only feed the flock to fatten themselves.

The rich need our charity as much as the poor. They who will not be servants cannot be sons.

If we were innocent our griefs would be harmless. Christ gives character where others would lend crutches.

It is no use to urge abstinence while you are organizing appetite. He who serves God only for wages shall serve the devil for a raise.

They only have a right to the higher who have given up their rights to the lower.

AN OLD RAT. He Found a Safe Way to Get the Cheese.

The rat lives by his wits. If his cleverness has found no chronicler, it may be because his habitat is too near home. His cunning has passed into the every-day speech of the people, at any rate.

The following extract from the Philadelphia Ledger shows how admirably he is fitted by nature for his adventurous life:

Not long ago it became a problem in a Philadelphia hotel how to keep down the population of rats, which had become so bold that they stole from under the very noses of the cooks.

Traps and poison were successful at first, but after a few deaths the wary rats avoided both. The rat-catcher was then called in, and cats, dogs and ferrets had their turn; but still the rats increased.

The manager of the hotel bagged a few with a small rifle. It amused him at first, but the rats soon grew too wary for him. All he could see was the tip of a tail, or two bright eyes that disappeared as soon as he raised his gun.

Then he hit on another idea. He swung a lid on a barrel with a swivel, filled the barrel half-full of water, and fastened a lump of cheese in the center of the lid. As soon as a rat alighted on either side of the lid, over he would go into the barrel, and for a while rats were drowned by the dozen.

Then it was evident that they had held a rat council, for the number of victims grew steadily smaller. Sometimes of a morning there would be two or three rats in the barrel; oftener there were none at all. The observant manager felt that they were all the time trying to figure out how to get that cheese. Sometimes two rats would get on the edge of the barrel opposite one another at the same time, and balance the lid as they crept in toward the center. This worked well until one or the other forgot the need for caution, when both fell in.

Finally one old gray rat mastered the game. For several nights the cheese disappeared, and there was no rat there in the morning to show for it. One night the manager caught the rat in the act of dropping from some of the pipes right in the center of the lid. He balanced himself for a moment, then quietly nibbled at the cheese. When he had satisfied his hunger he carefully moved off along the line of the swivel and dropped on the floor safe.

"That was the point where I gave it up," said the manager, telling the story. "There are some other people figuring on it now, but the kind of man who is able to treat rats will probably be able to command a higher salary than I can afford to pay."

Railroad Accidents. The reasons urged in explanation of the great number of persons killed and injured on American as compared with British railways are: We have more than eight times as many miles of road; Great Britain has but 9,000 miles of single track while we have 176,000; in Great Britain roads can pay interest on the investment in construction of \$200,000 a mile, but many American roads built to develop sparsely settled districts fail to pay an investment of \$70,000 a mile; heavy traffic in Great Britain justifies the expense of block systems and interlocking switches.

Butterflies. New kinds of living butterflies can be produced from existing forms by greatly increasing or decreasing the temperature of the place where the butterflies are kept. A difference in coloring and even in form has thus been obtained.

One In Seven. One in seven of British land owners is a woman. In all there are about 28,000 women who own land in England and Wales.

The tighter a man becomes the looser his tongue gets.



A prominent Southern lady, Mrs. Blanchard, of Nashville, Tenn., tells how she was cured of backache, dizziness, painful and irregular periods by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Gratitude compels me to acknowledge the great merit of your Vegetable Compound. I have suffered for four years with irregular and painful menstruation, also dizziness, pains in the back and lower limbs, and fitful sleep. I dreaded the time to come which would only mean suffering to me."

Six bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound brought me health and happiness in a few short months, and was worth more than months under the doctor's care, which really did not benefit me at all. I feel like another person now.

My aches and pains have left me. I am satisfied there is no medicine so good for sick women as your Vegetable Compound, and I advocate it to my lady friends in need of medical help."

Mrs. B. A. BLANCHARD, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn.—\$5000 for full original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

When women are troubled with menstrual irregularities, weakness, leucorrhea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Burning the Dead. Cremation has been practiced by most of the nations of the earth from the earliest ages, and, although in pagan countries it may have taken the form of fire worshiping there can be no doubt that its adoption by the ancients was for the most part prompted by, other than religious reason.

Greeks ascribe its introduction to Hercules, who, having sworn to transmit the body of Argus to his father, thought this the most convenient way of fulfilling his promise. According to Homer, the burning of the dead was a common practice among the Greeks long before the Trojan war, but the earliest record of it is among the Scythians, who inhabited the vast region known under the name of Tartary.

Slender accounts handed down concerning the manners of some of the ancient natives of Hindustan also allude to the custom. The idea of purification by fire was in all ages universal, and with good reason. Some believed that the body was unclean after the departure of the soul, and it was therefore deemed necessary that it should be purified by fire. Ovid expressed the general opinion of his time when he said that the soul was not completely separated from the body until the latter was consumed on the pyre. The Athenians invariably after a battle burned the slain.

An Economical Man. A commercial traveler tells of a man who was riding on a train and pretending to become ill after eating a sandwich. The man opened his grip and took out a hot water bag. "He got a sympathetic porter," the commercial man continues, "to fill the water bag with boiling water and then he opened his lunch basket, took out a piece of fried steak and warmed it up on the water bag. You talk about your light housekeeping! Then, after he had warmed the steak, he cut it all up with a pair of scissors and fed it to himself with a pair of sugar tongs, because he would not take a chance with a fork going around a curve. But his finish was a limit. After he had eaten the steak he unscrewed the stopper of the water bag and poured himself out a cup of hot coffee. He had the grounds in the bag all the time."

A Dangerous Innovation. Deacon Carter could remember the days when the minister lined out the hymn and the congregation sang it. Although he had long been too feeble to go to church, his opinions still found their way to the people.

"We shall have some good organ playing this summer," an unwary visitor remarked to the deacon's daughter in the old man's hearing. "That teacher from Boston is going to play every Sunday while Annie Trumbull is off taking a vacation."

The deacon raised his stick and his quavering voice at the same time. "You send for the minister to come here and see me, Daughter Mary," he said as clearly as he could. "I won't have such goings on! A musician playing on that organ! Let 'em go without till Annie Trumbull gets home again."

LAURA KEENE'S DREAM.

A Vision in Slumber That Was Turned Into a Reality.

Stuart Robson used to tell a strange story of Laura Keene, with whom he played in the sixties in the last century. "The sight of a bottle of red ink was enough to upset her for a week," he said. "On one occasion we were playing a farce called 'The Lady and the Devil.' An important scene of it was when she was sitting at a table preparatory to writing a letter. I, as her servant, stood at the back of a chair, 'Take your right hand off that chair,' she whispered. The stage dialogue proceeded. 'You are sure you can find Don Rafael at his lodgings?'

'Yes, madam; his servant tells me his wounds will confine him to his bed for a week.' 'Is this the only paper that we have? Where is the ink?'

'Here, madam.' And I bent forward to place the ink within her reach, when, in my confusion at her reproach, the vessel was upset and its contents trickled on to the lap of her satin dress. The ink was blood red. I shall never forget the ghastly look that overspread her face, and I was so frightened that I never knew how the scene ended.

"The next morning at rehearsal she told me I was doomed to ill luck for the remainder of my days. She called the company together and gave them a detailed description of the 'awful scene' the night before occasioned by the young man who would never make an actor. She told of a terrible dream she had had in which some great person had been foully murdered before her eyes; how she had attempted rescue without avail; how he had fallen dead at her feet, and how his blood slowly oozed into her lap. It was two years after this that Miss Keene was playing at Ford's theater, Washington, on the occasion when Abraham Lincoln was shot. Miss Keene was the only person who seemed to realize the situation. She ran to the box, and in a moment the head of the dying man was in her lap, while the scene of her dream was being pitifully enacted."

Argonaut.

The Fate of Hannibal. Hannibal's life and fate were supremely great and sad. He was a patriot who had only the best interests of his country at heart. In the wars of Carthage against Rome he carried his armies across the strait of Gibraltar, over the Alps and into Italy to the very gates of Rome. For more than a score of years he remained there, supporting his forces upon the enemy and proving himself to be such a literal and lasting scourge that the Roman mothers would quiet their children with the sound of his dreaded name. Finally, when old in years and he was driven forth and defeated, he had made a record in its way unparalleled throughout the annals of ancient warfare.

Yet in his old age he became a fugitive, wandering from one country to the other and finding no rest, owing to the vindictive persecutions of the Romans, who were then all powerful. At last, discovering no spot on earth open to him as a refuge, deserted by his former friends, his country enslaved and his once imperial native city in ruins, he gave way to despair and ended his life with poison.

Crafty M. Blanc. Blanc, the founder of the Monte Carlo gambling resort, was well aware of the desperate character of many of his customers. Knowing that they included the scum and raffia of the world, he took precautions against them. He never carried any money, which fact he announced so frequently and publicly that it was known everywhere along the Riviera that the millionaire Blanc never had a penny on his person. But he carried in a pocketbook a draft on red paper for several hundred thousand francs, payable to the indorsee. He feared kidnapping as much as robbery, and in case of abduction he intended to ransom himself with this draft. But the instructions at his office were not to cash a red draft with his signature unless a telegram was received from him ordering it to be done.

Reading the Bible. How long will it take a person to read the Old Testament, with its 592,439 words, or the 181,253 words of the New Testament? And how long to read the 773,692 words of both?

A man can read understandingly 100 words every minute. By hurrying a man can read 160 words, or probably more. I will assume that a man can read critically—that is, carefully and understandingly—at least sixty words a minute. That is slow reading, being only 3,600 words an hour. Suppose a man should devote an hour a day to the Bible.

At this rate he would read 108,000 words in thirty days, or in a month's time. He would therefore read the Old Testament in less than six months, and he would finish the New Testament in less than two months.

Flattery. "The flatterer is all right," said the office philosopher. "While no one believes a word he says, every one wants to."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Bad Stomach

Lessens the usefulness and mars the happiness of life.

It's a weak stomach, a stomach that can not properly perform its functions. Among its symptoms are distress after eating, nausea between meals, heartburn, belching, vomiting, flatulence and nervous headache.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures a bad stomach, indigestion and dyspepsia, and the cure is permanent. Accept no substitute.

Willie Collins Writes of a Title. Church Hill Cottage, Broadstairs, Aug. 15, 1859.

My Dear Willies—I send you inclosed (and registered—for I should go distracted if it was lost) my first number. Please let me have duplicate proofs as soon as possible, for I want to see something in connection with the story which is not a mass of confusion. It is an awfully long number—between eight and nine pages; but I must stagger the public into attention, if possible, at the outset. They shan't drop a number when I begin if I can help it.

I have hit on a new title in the course of a night walk to the North Foreland, which seems to me weird and striking—"The Woman in White."

My love to Dickens. How does he do? When will he write? Have you a house to let? I am at mortal enmity with my London landlord and am resolved to leave him. Where I am to go next "God, he knows." Ta-ta.

—Chambers' Journal.

Hunting on Treacherous Soil. Snipe shooting on an Irish bog is an excellent test of a gunner's skill and enthusiasm. An experienced bog shooter if he finds himself going down throws himself flat on his side or back and at the same time throws his gun to his attendant, generally an unshod "gossoon," who rarely fails to catch it. The sensation of being bogged is very unpleasant, but if a man throws himself on his side or back there is strength enough in the peat to support his body.—"Forty-five Years of Sport."

Matrimonial Dyspepsia. "Well, how do you like married life?" Inquired the friend.

"Not at all," replied the man who had married money and was suffering for it. "I'm a case of matrimonial dyspepsia."

"Matrimonial dyspepsia?" "Yes. She never agrees with me; she's too rich."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARES to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend Cascares whenever the opportunity is presented."

J. A. SMITH, 229 Sanssoucie Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CANDY CATHARTIC

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips. 50c. Box.

CURE CONSTIPATION. Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc.

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure tobacco habits.

Work Planned Out. "That was a pleasant gentleman you introduced to me."

"Yes; he has some excellent qualities. I am going to make something of him if he will let me."

"You make something of him? Why, he looks old enough to be your father."

"He is old enough. That's what I'm going to make of him—a father-in-law."—Kansas City Journal.

The Greenroom. The term greenroom, which is as old as the days of the Elizabethan drama, was derived originally from the green rushes strewn upon the floor of the retiring rooms of the actors and actresses in place of a carpet in the early theaters. Afterward paper of a green color was used on the walls and green baize took the place of the rushes, so that the name came to be retained to the present day.

Snakes in Winter. The snake hibernates—that is, it passes the late autumn and winter seasons in a state of torpor coiled up in the hollow roots of trees or cavities protected by bushes. With the return of warmth it issues forth in pursuit of prey and to breed. The female lays from sixteen to twenty eggs in a string and leaves them to be hatched by the sun or by the warmth of decomposing matter.

It is no compliment if a friend comes fifty miles to your wedding, but it is a great tribute if he comes five miles to your funeral.—Athenian Globe.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DRINK NO MORE

Treat the drink or drug habit as a disease, which it really is, and you can effect a positive cure.

The KEELEY Treatment

has been doing this for twenty-five years. Descriptive matter and information sent free in plain envelope.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

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With the old surety,

St. Jacobs Oil

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Lumbago and Sciatica

There is no such word as fail. Price, 25c. and 50c.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION

TO MANUFACTURERS

Who desire a location combining every feature conducive to prosperity, sufficiently near to San Francisco to enjoy all the privileges of a site in the metropolis, and yet sufficiently remote to escape the heavy taxation and other burdens incident to the city.

Where a ship canal enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

Where large ferry boats enter the large ferry slip now in use, and land passengers, freight and whole trains of cars.

Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles** of Water Front on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

If you desire such a location come and see what we have in South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

For further information call or address

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.

202 SANSOME ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE**.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco.

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

Detail information cheerfully furnished. Address

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WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

—AND SLAUGHTERERS OF—

CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS AND CALVES.

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GOLDEN GATE —AND— MONARCH BRANDS

HAMS, BACON, LARD AND CANNED MEATS.

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

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